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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

From Tarpon to Congress Empire for World's Weal Rome Hears a Peace Policy

¶ **Tanned by Texan suns,** the President of the United States returns from the tarpon grounds, puts away his fishing rod, and picks up the rod of government. An array of legislative lures commands the President's attention, for some of the biggest fish in the Administration's program are now lurking in Congressional waters. Of first importance at present, are the appropriation bills and the President's desire for a $1,500,000,000 relief fund, which—set against the recent agitation for economy—make loud splashes in the Washington pool.

¶ **Next comes** the Supreme Court rejuvenation scheme which has worked around to a position where the shadow of the Senate Judiciary Committee's disapproval falls on it and probabilities are that only a compromise position by Mr. Roosevelt will save it from complete defeat. The relief issue, too, is active as Harry Hopkins agrees to cut 500,000 workers off WPA rolls if industry will absorb them.

¶ **Other activities** in the pool reveal that Mr. Roosevelt must grasp the governmental rod even more firmly than he recently grasped the tarpon rod, and select his most affable lure to meet this new challenge to his skill. The next few weeks undoubtedly will see some engrossing contests. The public is concerned to know on which bank the fish will land—democracy or partisan expediency?

¶ **Britain's Imperial Conference** opens with a warning by Prime Minister Baldwin that deliberations of the representatives of the Commonwealth of Nations should carry beyond national interests to embrace the mutual good of all the world. The Prime Minister, expected soon to retire, sees the race for rearmament as "ruinous," but necessary to defend the Empire's future. He sees in British co-operation under the Crown a great safeguard to security which further may be enhanced by an honest interest in the welfare of the world at large. On such a basis much of the world may not find it difficult to co-operate with Great Britain. There's nothing more likely to gain co-operation than to give co-operation.

¶ **Italy's international position** as outlined by Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Ciano, surprises observers by its mildness toward democratic nations. While the fascist press seems bent on stirring up suspicion and engendering resentment toward Britain, Count Ciano's discussion of Italy's international views before the Chamber of Deputies is marked by the alleged readiness of the Fascist Government to co-operate toward peace with the great powers. He makes three points of tremendous diplomatic importance: namely, Italy is ready to again assume her Locarno obligations on the basis of the original structure; the Italian Government is prepared to follow America's lead in seeking world economic reconstruction; and for the sake of peace, to lend constructive collaboration for reform of the League.

¶ **Two obstacles,** Count Ciano claims, are in the way of establishing friendly bases with the two democratic nations: France's refusal to consider Italy's King as Emperor of Ethiopia, and Great Britain's anti-Italian press campaign. All in all, Count Ciano's speech seems to offer a palm branch to the powers seeking European stability. Perhaps Italy is discovering that the weakness of a dictatorship is that it can only dictate to the weak.

¶ **Japan inaugurates** a planning board and thus brings the Nipponese kingdom under an economic regime tuned to wartime efficiency. This includes a five-year plan embracing Japan and Manchoukuo in an industrial-military bloc, a centralized aviation authority to speed lagging airplane production, a health department to stimulate physical development, and other regimentative acts which revive Japan's ancient system of government. This may remind other nations tempted by regimentation that the practice was once called feudalism.

¶ **The Hague faces** a problem not unlike the perennial controversy in America over the diversion of water from the Great Lakes, incident to making the Chicago River flow backward. The World Court is asked to settle the dispute between the Netherlands and Belgium over the diversion of the water in the Meuse. It dismisses school for the day while all hands repair to the disputed waterway to study the problem on the spot. Netherlands contends that the diversion would mean a transfer of trade from Rotterdam to Antwerp. The judges, some 40 in number, stand on the banks and scratch their heads. Treaty rights are involved. That makes it difficult. It's easier to change the course of a river than to change the minds of men.

Group That Made Baltimore Model for Civic Efficiency Seeks to Do Same for State

Commission on Governmental Efficiency and Economy Starts by Demanding More Representation in Legislature for City, and to Elevate State Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 14—Having accomplished within less than 15 years an almost complete revision of the governmental structure of Baltimore, with attendant reductions in the cost of the municipal government, the Commission on Governmental Efficiency and Economy now is turning its attention to a consideration of problems of the State of Maryland—a field where admittedly there is much need of scientific study.

Within the last 30 days, the commission has issued two bulletins on state matters. One dealt with the inevitable and recurrent problem of Baltimore's inequitable representation in the State Legislature; the other took up in some detail the matter of charting the way to higher standards of state government.

In thus extending its study into the field of state government, the commission is living up to its own definition of its aims—"an independent, fact-finding organization to conduct impartial and scientific research in the field of municipal and state government."

The commission was first organized in 1923, and since then it has inspired among the people, and especially among politicians, a vast respect for its integrity and influence. Its sincerity and honesty have never been questioned. No one has ever attempted to show that its acts were inspired by any save the highest motives. Men of prominence and high professional reputation are its officers and supporters, and its board of trustees is a roll-call of the leading business men here. It would have been political suicide for any job-holder to challenge the honesty of its reports and recommendations.

Long before the actual formation of the commission in 1923, soon after Mayor Howard W. Jackson took office, the scheme for the organization of such a body was put forward by William J. Casey, a newspaper man turned banker, who had always had an interest in figures, particularly those relating to municipal government and finance.

Mr. Casey suggested in April, 1923, that the new Mayor call in 25 of the city's largest taxpayers and invite them to send their financial experts to City Hall to study municipal finances, with a view to recommending improvements which would, in the end, save money for the citizens.

Mayor Jackson thought it was a good idea. An insurance executive himself, he was accustomed to dealing with figures, and he also realized the value of expert advice.

So the commission was established. The Mayor appointed Ezra B. Whit-

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President Back Takes Up Reins For Pet Plans

Insists People Are With Him and Refuses to Admit Changes

Holds Conferences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—Plunging straight into a busy schedule of conferences with congressional and cabinet leaders, President Roosevelt today set about re-orienting himself into the vastly changed Washington picture.

Although only 16 days have elapsed since he left the capital, the Chief Executive finds a Congress with insurgency running high, departments which the economy drive is filling with premonitions, and a tangled outlook for federal work relief.

Already, the President indicated the strategy with which he would tackle the congressional challenges—most serious of his four years and two months in the White House—by insisting that he has been in touch with public opinion, and that the people are still supporting him and his program.

Mr. Roosevelt in effect asserted, after contacts with various leaders in the Southwest, that opinion was still on his side, and that it is Congress which is out of step. But for the President's past reputation as a diagnostician of public feeling, his statements would be brushed aside by Congress, and indeed conditions are very different in degree from those prevailing on all his prior returns here, but there still exists the lurking possibility that Mr. Roosevelt's own contacts with opinion may be as sound as it has in the past and this gives pause to some congressional leaders.

Sees Hopkins on Relief

The President's schedule today was pregnant of early action. His first business caller was Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator. Leaving the White House, Mr. Hopkins expressed confidence that the relief bill would carry the $1,500,000,000 appropriation that he and the President have requested, instead of $1,000,000,000 urged by several groups in Congress. He said he had surveyed this prospect with the President.

After a brief interlude with a group of farm editors, and lunch with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman who is about to leave for her ministerial post in Norway, Mr. Roosevelt plunged into practical politics with Vice-President Garner, whom he saw in the early afternoon.

No shrewder judge of congressional and popular opinion exists than the cautious Vice-President, and he is counted on to give the President an unvarnished account of feeling on Capitol Hill, and to counsel on the Executive's strategy that "the people are with me and my program."

After the vice-presidential conference, came the cabinet meeting—another chance for the President to test new atmosphere in Washington. But later in the day, the real situation was due to open up with the visit of Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader, followed by Speaker Bankhead and Representative Sam Rayburn, majority leader in the House. It is noteworthy that all of these leaders come from territory the President has been traversing, and while none has gone into positive insurgency, they have obviously been restless under the congressional situation. The President can try out on them

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To Talk Over Empire's Vital Topics

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Participating in London Conference

Upper Row, Left to Right—M. J. Savage, Head of First Labor Government in New Zealand; W. Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary; British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin. Middle Row, Left to Right—G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia; the Gaekwar of Baroda, India; N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance in the Union of South Africa. Lower Row, Left to Right—C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, Dominion of Canada; Malcolm MacDonald, British Dominions Secretary; Stanley M. Bruce, High Commissioner for Australia

Steel Strike Accord Signed; Election Set

27,000 Workers Ordered Back to Their Jobs With Jones & Laughlin

Auto Strike Ends

C. I. O. Leader Reveals Plan to Organize Employees at Ford Plant

Labor developments in brief:

Cleveland, Ohio: General Motors strike settled; 6300 workers to return to jobs on Tuesday.

Saginaw, Mich.: Ed Hall, union leader, arrives to restore discipline after 5500 Chevrolet workers declined to return to work during negotiations, as Mr. Hall had requested. Another Chevrolet plant closed with 1500 idle.

Detroit, Mich.: Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, says union will begin drive to organize Ford Motor Company workers next week. The union will open two offices in Dearborn, Mich., home of the Ford Company, and "plenty of organizers" will be mobilized for duty, Mr. Martin says.

Chicago: Ford Motor Company sued by union organizers for $225,000 for alleged slugging by company police outside a Ford plant.

Akron, Ohio: Thirty-one-day-old transportation strike settled; C. I. O. union wins wage increases.

Shamokin, Penna.:—John L. Lewis orders 12,000 striking miners of Northumberland and Schuylkill counties to return to their jobs at once. Mr. Lewis said the strike was in violation of the agreement between anthracite workers and operators.

Toronto: The strike of longshoremen, which started April 15, ends when company officials and workers reach an agreement and the 300 longshoremen return to work to handle cargo for the first time this season. Wages are believed to have been increased.

PITTSBURGH, May 14 (AP)—The nation's first major steel strike in 18 years ended today with a tentative peace agreement between the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation and John L. Lewis steel union forces.

Chairman Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee ordered pickets withdrawn from the company's plants and an immediate resumption of operations by the 27,000 workers.

He said a tentative agreement signed with the company provided for an election by next week to determine whether the union should have sole collective bargaining rights in company mills.

Terms of Agreement

The agreement, Mr. Murray stated, made these five provisions:

1. Immediate ending of the strike.
2. Return to work of all employees on the company's pay roll May 12 (the day the strike started) without discrimination.
3. A consent election under supervision of the National Labor Relations Board not later than May 20 to determine who should be the exclusive collective bargaining agency for the workers.
4. Agreement by the corporation to co-operate with the labor board in preparing for the election.
5. Pending results of the election, agreement by the company to observe terms of a collective bargaining contract made by the union with Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation last March.

More than 400 pickets at the Aliquippa, Penna., works of the company cheered the news of the settlement.

Settlement Announced

Settlement of the strike was announced at conclusion of a conference between Mr. Murray and Chairman H. E. Lewis of the corporation, in which James F. Dewey, federal labor conciliator, and Clarence Moser, of the State Department of Labor, participated.

Mr. Lewis said it was the first agreement made by the company with organized labor in more than 30 years. He added, "I am very happy an understanding has been reached. Our conferences were all very amiable. We talked along every angle and I want to praise Mr. Dewey for the helpful part which he played."

Mr. Lewis said employees would lose only two days' work because of the strike and that between one and three months of back-log orders were waiting for resumption of production.

Gov. George H. Earle and Mayor Cornelius D. Scully joined the conferees following announcement of the settlement.

Mr. Murray immediately issued instructions to union committees to notify pickets and union workers of the settlement.

New Drive Expected

He declined to comment on what effect the agreement would have on threatened strikes against other major independent producers who have refused to sign collective bargaining contracts with the union. He will confer tomorrow with keymen of the steel committee on a militant drive against Republic Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.

Mr. Lewis said continuation of the strike would have affected 5000 workers in company coal mines and

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New 'Danubia' Looms as Chiefs Talk in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—Within what the French call "the margin of the coronation," talks have now been concluded here which diplomatic circles feel have brought unity nearer to "Danubia" than at any time since the peace treaties following the World War. While the final settlement of the problems of those nations bordering on the River Danube is still a long way off, definite progress has been achieved without the direct participation of Great Britain.

Beyond giving assurance in general terms of Britain's deep interest in consolidation in the center of Europe, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has not pledged Britain to any line of policy. Nor has he been asked to do so.

Important Discussions

At the same time the effect of the discussions—for instance between Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France, Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, and Dr. Guido Schmidt, Austria's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs—is felt to have been to establish the existence of a common aim between the Little Entente on the one hand, and Hungary and Austria on the other—namely to re-establish the political and economic collaboration which was shattered by the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

A notable contribution to the improved atmosphere is Premier Koloman Daranyi's speech at Budapest yesterday, which is recognized in Little Entente circles here as opening the door to settlement of political problems which have been outstanding since the World War ended. Dr. Daranyi no longer makes frontier revision the "sine qua non" of co-operation with Hungary's neighbors, but merely insists on equality and fair treatment for the Hungarian minorities.

Little Entente Gains

First fruits of the London talks, however, are seen in the establishment of closer co-operation of the Little Entente countries. It is understood in this connection that Yugoslavia has given most definite assurances that her recent treaty with Italy does not imply any weakening of her ties with Czechoslovakia and Roumania. This again implies closer collaboration with France than had been the case for some time.

One of the ways of securing this is by means of increased economic facilities in the French market, which have been arranged "in principle" during the talks of the Yugoslav representatives with M. Delbos.

M. Delbos has also been engaged in trying to clear up certain outstanding economic problems with Poland's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Beck, with a view to closer collaboration between France and Poland.

Ciano's Speech

How far what has been happening here in the past few days is responsible for the unwonted mildness of the speech by Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, yesterday, is a question on

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Merrill Lands Near Boston After Hop Over Atlantic

SQUANTUM, Mass., May 14 (AP)—Finding a "hole" in the clouds after successfully spanning the Atlantic on a return flight from London, Dick Merrill and Jack Lambie today brought their plane down at the Naval air base at Squantum, near Boston, at 2:40 p. m. They hopped off almost at once for New York.

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Their round trip transatlantic crossing virtually completed, Dick Merrill and Jack Lambie today reported they were looking for a "hole" in the overcast skies so they could bring their big ship down to a safe landing.

While approximately 2000 persons awaited their coming, the fliers indicated in a radio message to the Eastern Air Lines at Newark that they were unable to obtain a clear view of the land from a height of 1500 feet.

When they notified the Newark station that they were "circling for a hole' over Port Chester, N. Y., the fliers had been in the air a little more than 22 hours. They had encountered bad weather almost all of the way along their 3500 mile route from Southport, England.

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Merrill and Lambie had no coronation films but only still photographs of the spectacle. Merrill had said earlier he expected to bring back motion pictures of the Coronation, but that the company which was to provide them had changed its plans.

Arms Race—and What Next? Oslo Group Offers Peace Plan In Publicity of War Budgets

After Rearmament—What?
Fifth of Six Articles

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Who Accompanied the Recent Davis Economic Mission to Europe

In answering the question, "After Rearmament—What?" it is necessary to include an examination of the specific problem raised by rearmament itself—and to uncover the facts of rearmament.

In four previous articles in this series eminent British writers have analyzed the political and economic background of the current world situation which has caused the new arms race. A solution to these problems is essential to a reduction of armaments.

But once launched, an arms race tends to perpetuate itself. Those who are working toward a new world appeasement foresee a simultaneous approach to all three phases of rivalry—economic, political and military. The military phase constitutes a distinct problem in and of itself, but one to be handled concurrently with the others.

This is the conception behind all the diplomatic journeyings of statesmen during recent months which have revived the peace hopes of the world.

Europe's Attitude Changing

Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland of Belgium is exploring the economic field. Norman H. Davis is now returning from conversations in London to correlate the British and American approaches. To follow up these steps the Oslo Group is to propose full exchange of budgetary information on armaments under an international control commission at the meeting of the steering committee of the disarmament conference in Geneva late this month. This is intended to be the first experi-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

Big Issues Face Empire Leaders At London Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—The need for mutual co-operation among coequal nations of the British Commonwealth in dealing with questions of present international unrest was stressed by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin in presiding at the opening meeting of the Imperial Conference here today.

Mr. Baldwin's appeal was strongly reinforced by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, who also indicated that the conference's main line of approach to this great question must be economic.

"Enduring peace," Mr. Mackenzie King emphasized, "cannot be achieved without economic appeasement." He added: "Political tension will not lessen without abatement of policies of economic nationalism and economic imperialism. Countries here represented have, I feel, the definite responsibility to join with other countries willing to co-operate in a concerted effort to avoid increasing tariffs, or exchange or quota controls and to lessen in every practical way the barriers to international trade."

Although defense and foreign affairs are nominally major questions under discussions at this conference of British Empire Prime

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Further articles on British Imperial Conference: Page 5.

Economics in the News

An Economist's Social Vision—Dr. Anderson of Chase National Bank, on Modern Conscience Toward Displaced Workers—The New Leaven

By H. B. E.

Every now and then I come across striking evidences of the social leaven at work in orthodox economic writings. The most recent is the latest economic dissertation by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson. It wears the formidable title "Technological Progress; the Stability of Business, and the Interests of Labor" and, as with all Dr. Anderson's work, it is buttressed with all the relevant facts and distinguished by logical reasoning.

I should explain, perhaps, that Dr. Anderson is the economist of the Chase National Bank. As such he is often dubbed, rightly or wrongly, "The Wall Street economist." Maybe the designation comes from administration economists with whom he has had more than one tilt in the past. At any rate, you will find him quoted more often than any other economist by Wall-Streeters in search of a rationale for their own opinions. I am wondering how representative I shall find this latest dissertation of his. For it is shot through with a social vision unfamiliar to me in his writings—a vision that has hitherto seemed to be the monopoly of the administration economists.

¶ ¶ ¶

After demolishing a few current myths about unemployment Dr. Anderson works around to the modern conscience about technological unemployment. The great problem here, as I have often pointed out, is the lag in re-employment. "We have grown rich enough in the United States today," he says, "so that we do not have to take it for granted." He adds:

> We must recognize that too much of the burden of the shifting and change which new technology involves has fallen upon special groups of the working people and that it is right that this burden should be diffused over the whole population. It is no longer necessary that there should be tragedies for individual workers as the result of technological changes beneficial to the population as a whole.
>
> Unemployment insurance or the dismissal wage, well handled public labor exchanges, institutions for the re-education in industrial techniques of displaced workers, public relief of other kinds for displaced workers that will prevent tragedy, we can afford and should provide.
>
> And I would broaden the proposal to cover not merely workers displaced by technological change, but to cover workers who might be displaced by changes in public policy, as, for example, a radical lowering of tariffs, which would, I am convinced, be immensely beneficial to the country as a whole and to the laboring population of the country as a whole, but which might, none the less, lead to certain displacements among workers in industries where the percentage of hand work is large and where the percentage of machine work or mass production is low.
>
> The technological changes should come, and the tariff readjustments should be made, but we should not forget such workers as are displaced by the changes. Over the long run, the gain is obvious. Even in the short run, the gain for the great bulk of the people is enormous. But, in the short run, the displaced individual worker may face tragedy, and this should not be.

¶ ¶ ¶

This will be strong meat for some of Dr. Anderson's laissez faire friends. I recall, for example, the doubts expressed in New York over the dismissal wage recently introduced for railroad workers displaced by technological change. Then there is the important proposal for re-education of displaced workers. Years ago I heard this advanced by W. W. Riefler, formerly an economist with the Federal Reserve Board, for the coal industry. Mr. Riefler was particularly solicitous about the miners' children. But, when I used to pass on this idea, it was greeted solely as a theoretical excursion.

Experience has altered many of the old economic concepts. In the old days the classrooms used to be the scene of discussions about the "economic man." Among other things this creature half-man half-myth was supposed to move voluntarily from the place where he could not sell his labor to a place where he could. Post-war facts do not fit this theory. Go to some of the distressed areas in Britain or the coalfields of Pennsylvania for the evidence. For many reasons the displaced worker in some industries have to be assisted to other occupations.

Social vision has underlined the lesson of experience. We are discovering social responsibilities where we thought none existed. When the vision occupies a head as outstanding as Dr. Anderson's, the gain is society's.

How Many Chinese?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although no comprehensive census of China has ever been taken, statistics have just been issued by the Ministry of Interior putting the population of all China including Manchuria at 466,785,856, or 435,767,266 exclusive of Manchuria.

A single province, far western Szechuen, is credited with having nearly 53,000,000 inhabitants. Four provinces — Kiangsu, Shantung, Honan and Kwangtung—are supposed to contain more than 30,000,000 each.

Shanghai is the largest city with a counted population of 3,485,998 inhabitants, and Nanking runs fifth with 1,019,148. Peiping is second, Tientsin third and Canton (though not included in these figures for some reason unexplained) is fourth.

Szechuen's density is only 308 inhabitants to the square mile because of its tremendously large area. Kiangsu has a density of 837, Chekiang of 528, Hopei of 573 and Shantung of 483. The average density for all China is not regarded as high, being 149 per square mile without Manchuria which drops to 105 if Manchuria is included.

It is interesting to compare with China's total population the world total, given by Whitaker as 1,997,000,000.

Ten years ago the Post Office estimate, based upon systematic inquiry throughout the country, set the total at 485,000,000. Offhand this would appear to indicate a 20,000,000 drop in the population but the probabilities are that there has been an increase if anything and that the discrepancy is merely due to the different methods of estimate. In any event all authorities now seem to agree in putting the total at over 450,000,000 as compared with the usual round figure of 400,000,000 which is so often quoted.

China thus has one-quarter of the population of the world, with less than one-twentieth the total land surface, which gives some notion of why Chinese living standards are low to a degree incredible to the Western mind.

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San Francisco Adds to Its Tourist Appeal

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

San Francisco always has been, at least to me, one of the world's most fascinating cities, and now, with the Golden Gate Bridge, scheduled to be opened May 27, and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, opened last fall, ready to speed up travel to and from the city, San Francisco will be more fascinating than ever for tourists this summer.

Visitors already have begun to converge on San Francisco in order to see and cross two of the world's largest bridges and to take part in the week's festivities which are scheduled to start on May 27 and continue through June 2.

While these two great attractions will be in the center of tourist interest, there is another spectacular achievement which will receive considerable attention from the visiting hordes. It is the project of building an island in the middle of San Francisco's great harbor upon which the 1939 World's Fair will be held. Embracing some 400 acres, the island is called "Treasure Island." After the fair it will be used for an airport.

With these points in mind, thinking largely of the more spectacular sights which he is to see, the newcomer, visitor or tourist, sometimes finds his arrival a bit perplexing, and not a little surprising—because the city of San Francisco seems unique to him and almost a bit foreign in atmosphere.

The tourist is likely to find that the city contains a certain disarming cosmopolitan charm that soon sends him exploring narrow streets deep in Chinatown, along the old Barbary Coast, or again finds him catching his breath at the far-reaching vistas from atop the hills out across the landlocked azure harbor.

To those who have been here once and caught a brief glimpse of what's in store; for those who will seek out the unusual; and to the man or woman who "knows" San Francisco, a return visit is an eagerly looked-forward-to event.

★ ★ ★

Whether you arrive by boat, train, air or automobile you can't miss the two great bridges, or the midbay, man-made "Treasure Island." Thousands are pouring into San Francisco now to be present at the colorful fiesta celebrating the opening of the bright vermillion-orange-painted symmetrical Golden Gate Bridge which unites the Redwood Empire and its tall Redwoods, with the once Peninsula-bound city.

If one doesn't drive in by auto or arrive by air, he will come across the bay from Oakland on one of the many white ferry boats and see before him one of the world's most interesting waterfronts from an historical, romantic, and commercial point of view.

Docking at an ancient landmark of the city, the Ferry Building, one pauses to take in this structure through which some 50,000 commuters pass daily.

Its tall spire with its giant clocks, reminiscent of London's Big Ben (without the chimes) seen from afar by day, and lighted by night, is traditional to San Francisco. The Ferry Building is the Grand Central Station of the Pacific coast.

★ ★ ★

Up to the hotel to brush up a bit. As there are some 1400 hotels in this city, you won't have much difficulty in finding one to suit your pocketbook.

Then off to dine. There are "hundreds" of places to eat. San Francisco is known as the restaurant city, and it certainly lives up to its name, not only in the number of restaurants, but in the quality of food.

For instance, you might go out to Luccas on the North Beach, for a good Italian dinner; to the nautical Bernstein's Fish Grotto, downtown; to Grison's for remarkable chicken and steak; the Hotel des Alps, for that "real French atmosphere," and down to Fisherman's Wharf for shrimp, crab, and oysters.

Or, if you wish, there are any number of unique and real Chinese restaurants along, and just off of, Grant Avenue, each boasting the best chop suey, chow mein, and chow yuk in America—and many prefer the atmosphere of Old China.

Then, if you have time and the desire, there is that unforgettable ride up Twin Peaks for a view of the city twinkling below like a jeweler's window.

That amber line across the black? That's the Bay Bridge over to Oakland whose lights shimmer in the distance. Just below is Market Street blazing bright—a midway with a thousand different types of shops and people—a show that never closes.

★ ★ ★

Now back to Chinatown perhaps for a visit to the Mandarin, the Chinese Theater. It is nearly eleven o'clock, just the time when all American legitimate theaters would be closing. But no, indeed, the Chinese Theater's performance, which began about five that afternoon, is just warming to its final climax and if we wait long enough—say until midnight we'll be in at the end of a show that won't soon be forgotten—no matter what its name, or characters.

One attunes his ears to the unfamiliar traditional tympannum of Chinese music, pleasant to them, not understood by us. Above the music comes the nasal voices of the actors in the peculiar sing-song rythm of their ancient and most honorable predecessors.

★ ★ ★

Next morning bright and early you start out to "do" the town. If you have your own car well and good, if you have friends, even better, but if you have neither, there are buses which charge from $1.25 up for a pleasant and informative drive through the city.

Probably one would take such a trip as this, with friends, alone, or via the bus or private route!

Past the center of the city with its smart shop windows and its unique and brilliant flowerstands, to the Embarcadero—the waterfront—where all the coastwise and Oriental steamers tie up. There they are, these greyhounds of the waves, tugging at their leashes waiting to slip out through the Golden Gate to ports that are romantic names to us—commonplace to them.

At the west end of the Embarcadero we run directly into that picturesque spot heralded as Fisherman's Wharf. Here it is that the sardine, crab shrimp and halibut fleets tieup.

Their brilliantly-hued blue, green, white and maroon craft are moored where all may see them and watch the fishermen unload their hauls.

The hawkers cry their wares, the smell of cooked and fresh fish permeates the air. A shrimp cocktail at one of the little shops is tasty.

★ ★ ★

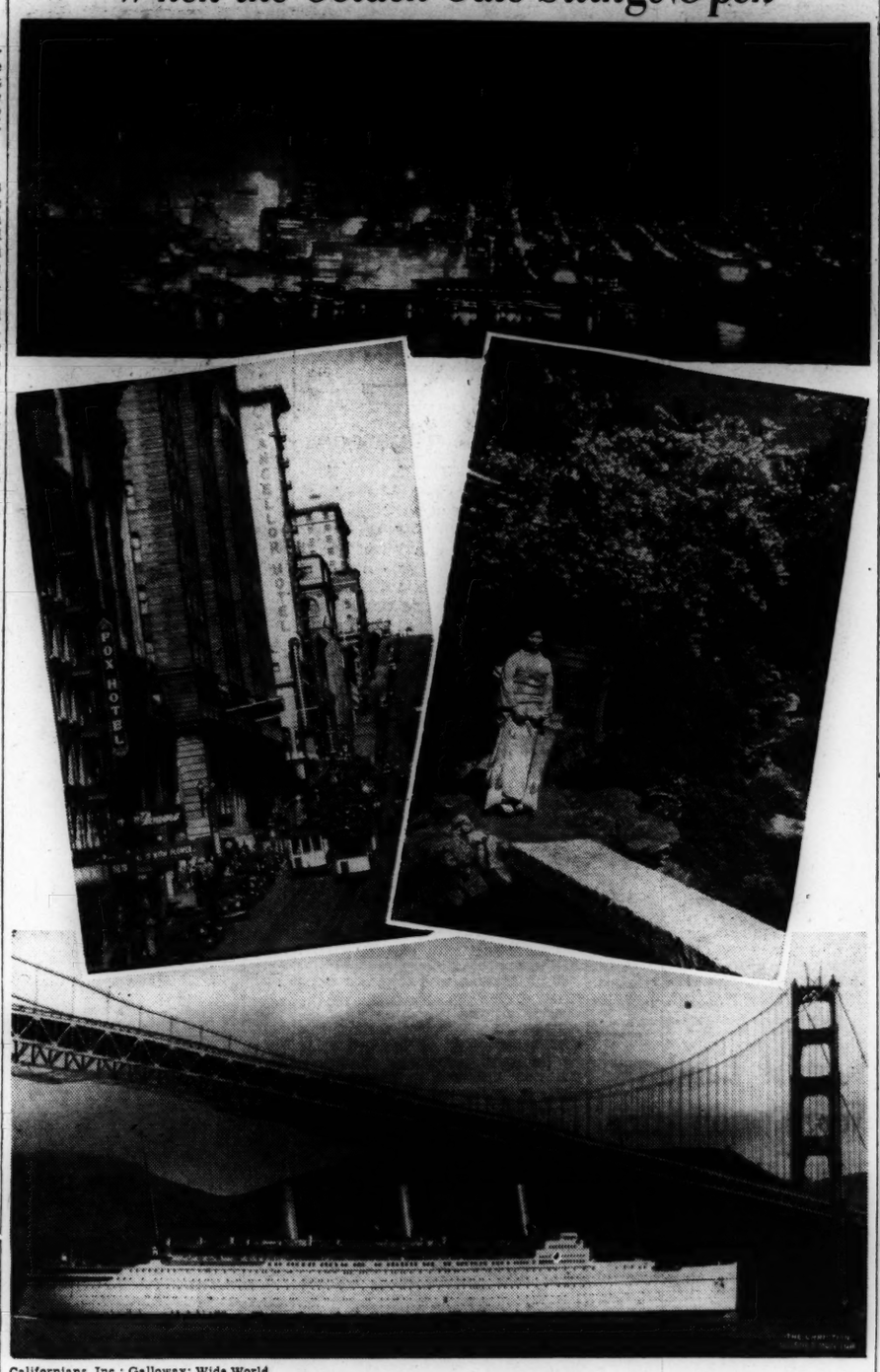
Then off to Coit Tower on "arty" Telegraph Hill. The delivery truck men call it "Nanny Goat Hill"—they say it's so steep only a goat should attempt it. Here a more extensive view of the whole bay where the towns of Sausalito, Berkeley, with the University of California's Campanile Tower thrust high; Oakland and its long piers and Alameda from which the giant Clipper ships of Pan American Airways wing their way to and from China, are all clearly etched. Both bridges are visible from here, as well as Nob and Russian Hills.

Now through the Marina district, with its stucco houses (the site of the former World's Fair), and through the Presidio (the United States Army Base). Still along the water's edge, only higher above it, one drives through the stately residential districts facing the Golden Gate entrance and the graceful suspension bridge.

At last, we reach the point just above Seal Rocks, having driven practically all the way within sight of the water. Some 22 miles out to sea—just specks—rise the Farrallon Islands, where at night bright lights guide the ships into San Francisco Bay.

And now for a familiar landmark to everyone. Who hasn't heard of the famous Cliff House in connection with San Francisco? It's still there and right now is being rebuilt and renovated for public use after long remaining closed.

When the Golden Gate Swings Open



Californians, Inc.; Galloway; Wide World

Scenes in San Francisco Are Revealed
Top—View of San Francisco From Bay at Night
Center—A San Francisco Street and Scene in Japanese Tea Garden in Golden Gate Park
Lower—The Canadian Pacific's Empress of Britain Passing Under the Golden Gate Bridge

Italy in New Bid to Regain Amity of France and Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 14—Observers here are particularly struck by the complete absence from Count Galeazzo Ciano's review of Italy's international position, made yesterday before the Chamber of Deputies, of the acrimony which now characterizes the inspired Fascist press in its attitude toward Britain and other democratic countries; and by the emphasis he laid on the readiness of the fascist Government to co-operate with the other great powers in a policy of peace.

The Foreign Minister made three statements that are regarded of first class importance:

1. That Italy is willing to resume her Locarno obligations on condition that the original structure of the 1925 pact is not substantially altered.
2. That the Italian Government is anxious to make an active contribution to help the efforts of American statesmen directed toward world economic reconstruction.
3. That although Italy, for reasons which are only too well-known, is not specially interested in the League of Nations, she would if an opportunity arose to render services to the cause of peace give her constructive collaboration for the reform of the Geneva institution.

Franco-British Differences

Count Ciano added significant remarks on Italian relations with Britain and France. With regard to France he intimated that Italy has no fundamental differences, since all questions dividing them had been satisfactorily settled in January, 1935, and all that is needed to restore Franco-Italian relations to their former friendly basis is some action on the part of the French Government that would revive Italian confidence. It is inferred here that France's refusal to accredit an ambassador to the King of Italy and the Emperor of Ethiopia is the chief obstacle to friendship between the two countries.

As to Britain, Count Ciano showed the problem to be altogether different. He explained how, after Italy and Britain concluded a gentlemen's agreement in January, hopes were entertained of an amelioration of political relations. Unexpected obstacles which he did not specify had, he said, unfortunately arisen that had retarded the process of rapprochement.

"Storm of Printed Paper"

It is understood that the cause of this setback in Anglo-Italian relations is the anti-Italian campaign conducted in a portion of the British press. There is reason to believe that an improvement in the situation would take place as soon as the campaign is stopped or modified.

Meanwhile, however, the Fascist press has not yet given any signs of moderating its own violent campaign against Britain, and the prospects of an early end of this "storm of printed paper" has not been facilitated by the announcement that a Rome correspondent of the London News Chronicle had been told to leave Italy.

Nevertheless, Count Ciano's speech has not only aroused an excellent impression in all quarters in Italy, but the contrast with some other recent utterances has been noted with great satisfaction in diplomatic circles here.

Danube States Gain Unity

(Continued From Page 1)

which diplomatic observers in London are not ready to commit themselves. While they welcome the unexceptionable tone of Count Ciano's speech, most of them consider that Italy should not merely talk but should do something to clear up the difficulties which have arisen. The whole of Danubia would be glad to co-operate with her, provided she is ready to help consolidate peace in that region, instead of using existing rivalries to extend Italian influence.

The opportunity to show where she stands in this connection will be given next week when the Italian King visits Budapest.

As with the Little Entente, so with Britain and France. Especially it is emphasized that it is only by its actions that Italy can hope to secure an end of the anti-Italian press outbursts in England. Mere statements of intention to observe the International Non-Intervention Agreement in Spain with "fascist loyalty" cut no ice at all. What is wanted is that Italy should desist entirely from intervening. Then the British press attacks on Italy will cease automatically from lack of nourishment.

Demand Increases That Lehman Veto Censorship Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—The City Affairs Committee, headed by the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, today joined with the theater group here in urging Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to veto the bill by State Senator John J. Dunnigan, Tammany Democrat, now before him, which would give the commissioner of licenses the right to revoke the permit of any playhouse in New York City if the production presented was, in the opinion of the commissioner, "obscene or immoral."

The committee, in a letter to the Governor, stresses that it is "heartily opposed to obscenity and immorality in the theater" and "would support any legislation which, without creating arbitrary censorship in the hands of one man as is absolutely contrary to the fundamental principles of our Government and a flagrant violation of the vested rights of the citizens of our State."

Governor Lehman is urged either to veto the bill or at least call a public hearing before he takes final action on it.

News Service Is Frequent On Station KLUF

With Monitor Newscasters

GALVESTON, Texas—Radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" are considered by the management of Station KLUF, the Gulf city's only radio station, as the "editorial page" of the regular news service which it radiocasts every hour on the hour, 15 times daily. The Monitor news is heard twice daily as the background of the other news.

In this region of occasional tropical hurricanes KLUF renders an important service by its radiocasting of storm warnings to shipping and residents.

KLUF's signal, the management reports, is heard in Houston, Beaumont, Port Arthur and Louisiana points. Mail response indicates that it has been received from points up to 300 miles away.

This reception is due in part to the new high fidelity transmitting and speech-control equipment which KLUF has recently installed. Its new ground floor studios at 1225 Twenty-third Street are a source of constant interest to local passers-by. In these more centrally located offices Lawrence D. Yates, station manager, conducts KLUF's affairs. Mr. Yates has directed the station for six months. Up to that time George Ray Clough, owner and licensee, actively managed the station.

Charles L. Whittier functions as program director and chief announcer of KLUF; to "Bob" Syler has fallen the bulk of the announcerial duties; John Taylor is chief engineer, and Thelma Mers is on the business staff.

The task of reading the Monitor news has been divided on KLUF, with the regular station announcers delivering the period at 8:30 a. m., while Henry O. Walker, assistant to the Committee on Publication for Texas, has been radiocasting the early afternoon period at 1:30 p. m.

KLUF radiocasts on a frequency of 1370 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 219 meters, with a power of 100 watts. Its transmitter is located in the business district of Galveston.

This is article number 76 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, May 17.

Black Bass Not for Sale

Legislation prohibiting the sale of black bass regardless of where taken will be sought in 10 states this year, according to reports received by the bureau of fisheries.

Cross Continent Rates Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Summer rates find America's transportation companies in close competition for transcontinental trade among all classes of travelers.

Airlines offer the fastest times, buses offer the lowest fares, steamships offer the longest routes, and railroads offer "the middle ground." All claim more ease and scenery than can be enjoyed by travelers who drive their own automobiles.

Airlines, although not yet regimented into federal fare standardization, have made peace and returned to identical fares on each route between the same cities. After a rate war begun with the winter season last Nov. 1, the three transcontinental lines have pegged the 16-hour run between New York and the Pacific coast at $149.95, including meals, for each reclining chair.

This summer season is being greeted by the airlines with improved accommodations at costs less than the rates last year. Prior to the May reductions, American Airlines charged $160, with meals, for its sleeper service, the same price as that of United Air Lines for its day planes. Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., bolted this level last November to set $139.95 as its winter rate for day planes, without meals.

An $8 Surcharge

Under the new rates, American has imposed an $8 surcharge for each berth in its 14-passenger Douglas DC3 sleeper. In the middle of May, T. W. A. is launching its combination sleeper-divan Douglas DC3. It contains eight berths and nine divan chairs. Its berth surcharge is $8 for the cross-country jaunt, and its divan surcharge is $4, the same as that which United is adding for its 14-passenger club plane, which has the same overall dimensions as the 21-passenger Douglas DC3 model now in service.

The base rate also applies to 14-passenger Douglases and 10-passenger Boeings, all of which are twin-engined monoplanes. Round-trip fare is double the one-way, less 10 per cent.

Western Air Express, operating its Salt Lake City-Los Angeles run as a feeder to United's cross-country service, is pooling equipment with United this month to allow local travelers to step aboard the same 14-passenger club plane which will land in Newark, 15 hours and 20 minutes later. W. A. E. and United symbols are being merged on the fusilage, although distinct crews will alternate at the controls. Displacing 10-passenger Boeings, pooling is scheduled to extend to a sleeper and a 21-passenger DC3, with each distributed over the three departures daily each way between here and Salt Lake City.

Three Each Way

Daily, T. W. A. operates three 14-passenger Douglases each way, while American operates two 14-pasenger sleepers and a 14-passenger Douglas.

Two major bus lines offer the cross-country trip at $38.25 one way and $68.85 round trip. Greyhound makes the run in 4½ days with six 37-pasenger, six-cylinder coaches departing each way every day. Daily, in addition, one 25-passenger sleeper leaves here and one leaves Kansas City westbound, making connections to cut the New York-Los Angeles time to four days flat. The sleeper surcharge is $4.50, including lunches.

National Trailways makes four departures each way daily with 33-pasenger, six-cylinder coaches, covering the distance in 91 hours.

A third line, All America, offers a 105-hour trip for $37.50, including all meals, with the round-trip set at $67.50. Twice daily, 21-passenger Ford V-8 coaches depart each way, and every Friday a 24-passenger sleeper service is offered each way on the Chicago-Los Angeles segment, at a surcharge of $5.25.

Railroads have four types of service: extra-fast, first-class, tourist, and coach. The $90.36 fare between here and New York is required on both extra-fast and first-class trains. The former, which includes streamliners, requires a surcharge of $17.50, while the $21.75 lower-berth rate is common to both types.

The total extra-fast ticket is $129.61, not including meals, and gives a 56¼-hour ride. The Union Pacific "City of Los Angeles" leaves every six days, and the Santa Fe "Super-Chief" every Friday to account for this extra-fast time in the Los Angeles-Chicago segment, while the rest of the journey makes use of the New York Central "Twentieth Century" and the Pennsylvania "Broadway Limited," both extra-fare trains. Daily, the Santa Fe "Chief" leaves here for a 49-hour run to Chicago at the same fare as that charged by the streamliners, and it connects with the 16-hour limiteds to New York.

Summer rates for railroads went into effect last week with bargain rates in round-trip railroad fares, while Pullman and one-way tickets remain unchanged. A first-class round-trip ticket is to cost $134.50, expiring Oct. 31. Expiring six months from date of purchase, the combination of tourist and first-class is to cost $119.30, the tourist-coach at $101.20, and the all-way coach at $89.75.

Steamship service through the Panama Canal is operating on a schedule of practically two boats a week westbound and at least one a week eastbound. The Grace Line, with a standard fare of $350 one way with meals and no reduction for roundtrip, has a 17-day running schedule with a vessel sailing from each terminus every two weeks.

Panama Pacific, also on a two-week departure, has a 14-day run. First-class accommodations are $250 in season one way with a 10 per cent reduction for the return trip in season or a 25 per cent reduction for the return trip out of season. The out-of-season rate is $225. The season, from San Francisco, is from March 1 to April 30, and from July 24 to Aug. 31. Out of New York, the season is from Dec. 1 to Feb. 28, and from June 16 to July 31.

Clipper Back From China

ALAMEDA, Calif., May 14 (AP)—The Hawaii Clipper arrived May 12 from Honolulu, bringing the first passengers to fly the 8000 miles from Hong Kong. The clipper brought 10 passengers and 1067 pounds of mail.

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Boys' Club Drive For $15,000,000 Is Headed by Hoover

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—An appeal for $15,000,000 to start 100 new clubs in 50 cities in the next three years was made here last evening by Herbert Hoover, chairman of the board of the Boys' Clubs of America, closing a three-day convention of the organization.

Mr. Hoover paid tribute to the clubs for having set the feet of thousands of boys "on the road of American opportunity," and said the work should be expanded to include two or three million more boys. New buildings and additional equipment are needed first, he stated, and then skilled direction and annual support.

"That takes money," he added, "that takes devotion and that takes service. It can be done, although we cannot do it all at once."

Mr. Hoover congratulated the Union League Club of Chicago on having adopted two boys' clubs and declared that "every great social club in the United States would be a better place if it also had such adopted children."

Mr. Hoover outlined some of the things which should be provided for boys. They included "a land of make-believe" in which they could adventure, discover, and start great undertakings; a place to play games, an opportunity to develop occupations suited to their inclinations and talents, and a chance to develop their personalities.

William E. Hall, for 25 years leader of the movement, spoke; Colby M. Chester presided, and Sanford Bates, the new executive director, made an address in which he stressed that "the Boys' Club does not preach or moralize."

JOYOUS THRILL of the CANADIAN ROCKIES at BANFF

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Philadelphia Marks Constitution's Birthday

Celebration of 150th year of drafting of nation's charter begins with striking of Liberty Bell—Programs to continue through summer.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 14—One hundred and fifty years after the week when George Washington rode by carriage in five days from Mt. Vernon to Philadelphia to attend the sessions of the Constitutional Convention, this city opened its celebration of the drafting of the nation's basic legal charter.

Nothing could be more timely, it was agreed by many of those who gathered for the first special programs this afternoon, than a re-examination at this time of the amity with which the centralizers and decentralizers among the nation's founders wrought a statute of unity, to knit their points of agreement, and to cover their differences.

From today until Sept. 17, pageants, meetings, planting of memorial trees, special broadcasts, displays of historical relics and many other events will take place in Independence Square and its buildings, as well as in other historic shrines and in public and private institutions of the city.

600,000 to Participate

Officials estimate that about 600,000 persons will participate in the various exercises. Every school in the city had scheduled special programs to begin as Mayor S. Davis Wilson, using a gavel made from the wood of old trees at Valley Forge—brought from Valley Forge by Boy Scouts in a relay run—struck the Liberty Bell 13 times, once for each of the original states.

Following the striking of the bell the original draft of the Constitution, loaned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, was to be unveiled at the beginning of a program of speeches, music, choral singing and pageantry.

The Mayor, during the afternoon, will enter the first name in the Constitution Register, in which all who wish to pledge their allegiance to the Constitution may then sign.

Re-enactment of Scenes

A feature of the program will be the re-enactment of scenes from the Constitutional Convention of 1787, in the east chamber of the old State House, known now as Independence Hall, where they originally took place.

Late in the afternoon there will be a tree planting ceremony conducted by the Constitution Celebration Committee and the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, with about 800 representatives from women's clubs in all parts of the Commonwealth.

In the evening the scene will shift to the Convention Hall on the right bank of the Schuykill River, where the feature of a program of orchestral and choral music will be a pageant portraying some of the more notable events during the Constitutional Convention. There will also be a series of dances beginning with early Indian rites practiced in the days of William Penn's residence in Philadelphia, and continuing through the colonial minuet, the square dances of Civil War days, the cakewalk, and the national dances of immigrant groups.

Wide World

Henry Butler Allen — William Lecker — Mayor S. Davis Wilson — The Mike

Benjamin Franklin's Press Stamps Invitations to Celebration

Draft of Constitution Insured for $500,000

PHILADELPHIA, May 14 (AP)—The 23-page original draft of the Constitution, penned by James Wilson, was placed on display. An armored truck and special detail of police moved the document to Independence Hall yesterday from the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The society insured it for $500,000. Two policemen and two firemen will guard the document day and night until it is returned, Monday, to the society's archives.

The ceremony of lighting the lamps in Independence Square was started last night. It will be repeated at dusk each day until Sept. 17, Constitution Day.

Camping Courses For All Schools Predicted Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—A C will be added to the Three R's soon and camping will be as much a part of the ordinary school curriculum as arithmetic or spelling, Dr. Lloyd B. Sharp predicted at a regional Girl Scout conference here today with Mrs. Herbert Hoover presiding.

Dr. Sharp, who is executive director of the "Life" magazine camps for under-privileged children, told the delegates that girls today suffer from too much regimentation, too much routine, too much protection so that their own natural instincts for adventure, discovery and exploration are curtailed and they do not gain the necessary experience to fit them for their places in society.

Smaller Units Urged

Dr. Sharp recommended smaller units instead of mass camping and congratulated the Girl Scouts on leading the way in this change. He said that the girls themselves are the best advisers as to their program in camp and that no camp activities should be so set or standardized as to exclude individual experiences.

"Nothing is more pathetic than a basketball game in the woods," declared Dr. Sharp. "City games don't belong in the country, and any camp program must take this into account."

Cruises for Girls

There will be four cruises this summer on the two-masted schooner Liberty leaving Gloucester on successive weeks in July. Miss Olive McCormick of New York City, national "skipper," told the convention. Mrs. Miner Osborn of Montclair, N. J., will lead the first three parties of "mariners" and the fourth, going to the international cup races, will be led by Miss McCormick and accompanied by Mrs. A. Sydney Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., regional "skipper" for New England. The members of Mrs. Herreshoff's own group of scouts are knitting caps for the 32 members of the crew of Harold Vanderbilt's Ranger to be worn in the race. The caps have been bought and the purchase money will be used toward the scouts' own cruise.

Mrs. Hoover leaves this afternoon for similar conferences in Bismarck, N. D., and Great Falls, Mont.

Wendel Prisoner Tells Of Forcing Confession

NEWARK, N. J., May 14 (AP)—Harry Weiss, admitted participant in the kidnaping and torture of Paul H. Wendel to force him to confess falsely that he kidnaped the Lindbergh baby, testified at the Parker kidnap conspiracy trial today that Mr. Wendel agreed after his torture in Brooklyn to "do anything you want."

Weiss, who is serving 20 years to life in Sing Sing on his conviction in Brooklyn and who pleaded guilty to a federal indictment here, was a witness against Ellis H. Parker Sr., Burlington County detective chief, and his son, Ellis Jr., who the Government charges plotted the kidnaping which took place Feb. 16, 1936.

New York Contractors Sentenced in WPA Case

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—A prison sentence of a year and a day and a $5000 fine were imposed today on Joseph Breen, Bronx contractor, who was convicted last Wednesday of defrauding the Government in connection with WPA contracts.

Michael F. Breen Sr., father of Joseph, was given a suspended sentence of a year and a day and fined $5000. Joseph is president of the Breen Contracting Company. The two Breens, with three other defendants, were charged with having filed false claims with the Treasury Department in connection with WPA contracts on various projects.

Fewer Two-Year-Milk Cows

The number of cows two years old and over kept for milk in the United States declined in 1936.

IN NEW YORK

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Court Allows TVA Expansion

COVINGTON, Ky., May 14 (AP)—The Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals set aside today a temporary injunction granted by Federal Judge John Gore of the Eastern Tennessee District, restricting the expansion program of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

While agreeing unanimously that the injunction should be set aside, Judges Florence Allen and Charles Moorman disagreed with portions of the opinion as written by Judge Charles G. Simons.

Judge Gore on Dec. 14 enjoined TVA from building new transmission lines and substations not already under way, or serving new customers except in restricted rural areas.

He signed the order, on behalf of 19 private utility companies serving portions of Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi and Georgia.

In a four-hour hearing of oral arguments here April 16 James Lawrence Fly, TVA solicitor, contended that the location of the agency was fixed by the act under which it was established as the northern judicial district of Alabama. Unless Judge Gore's decisions were reversed, he added, the smaller companies would be "entirely free to monopolize the market."

Countering on behalf of the utilities—reduced by subsequent court actions to 17—former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Ohio, contended Judge Gore was clearly within his jurisdiction. The TVA, he said, was "clearly a proprietary business enterprise" and "where a public agency of another State undertakes to carry on a private business enterprise in Tennessee, it may be sued in Tennessee."

Principal offices of the agency are in Knoxville, Tenn., from which Mr. Baker contended an "army of propagandists are spreading like flies" throughout the State with a result that private utilities are "unable to do business normally and refuse to spend a dollar" toward improvement of their property.

Frequent references to the Ashwander case from Alabama—under which constitutionality of the TVA was decided by the United States Supreme Court—marked the hearing, in which a principal government contention was that the current suit presented no issues not adjudicated at that time.

Car Sickness Traced To Its Mental Cause

PITTSBURGH, May 14 (AP)—When children get car sick it is not their stomachs but their minds that go wrong. Proof of this was reported to the American Psychiatric Association here today by Dr. Jacob H. Conn of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

He found the clue in children who would get sick in an auto but not in a taxi or get sick in a car in the winter but not in summer. He gave these children paper dolls to ride on toy autos and streetcars. Then he had the children tell him what they thought would happen to the dolls.

Thereby he discovered that a boy who got sick in autos in the winter but not in summer was afraid of skidding in the winter time. The fear made him ill. A girl who got sick in autos but not in taxis thought that autos tip over but that taxis do not.

Opening of Tennessee Lock Forges Link in River Chain

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Proponents of a major dam on the lower Tennessee river won their fight in the Senate for approval of actual construction, by a vote of 46 to 29.

The proposed dam and reservoirs, "at or near Gilbertsville, Ky.," will cost $112,000,000, Chairman A. E. Morgan of the Tennessee Valley Authority has estimated, and already has cost $1,000,000 in preliminary investigations.

The House, now at odds with the Senate on TVA appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, approved the spending of $739,000 at Gilbertsville for additional investigation only.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 14—A river boat recently passed one more barrier—the Wheeler Dam—in the gradual opening of the Tennessee river from Knoxville through 640 miles to the broad Ohio. It was the first boat to be lowered through the new navigation lock of the dam.

Use of the lock marked virtual completion of the dam, which is the second major project of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Ahead of the river boat as it emerged from the lock, were 15½ miles of man-made lake. Behind the boat and the lock, reaching upstream for 74 miles, was another man-made lake, ending at the unfinished Guntersville dam.

Links in Water System

In both directions, upstream and down, were more dams, locks and lakes—some completed, some in process of construction, and some existing only in blue-prints at Washington, D. C. All are links in a great chain of nine deep lakes where there once were treacherous shoals, connecting the Tennessee River system to the vast inland waterways of the Ohio and Mississippi. The river system is expected to reach 5000 to 6000 miles in length, tapping fertile regions for river commerce.

When completed, river ports and trade of all the central valleys will be on the same water course that laps the piers at Knoxville.

Where once the Tennessee was a torrent in one season and a trickle in another, there now will be a relatively even flow of water the year around.

Looks Ahead 10 Years

Said Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, TVA chairman: "There is approaching completion today an inland navigation system on the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is not now in existence; but if no interruption occurs, five or ten years from now it will be in existence and will provide a channel for vessels of nine-foot draft downstream from St. Paul, Minn., on the Mississippi, from Chicago on the Great Lakes, from Pittsburgh, Penna., on the Ohio, and from Knoxville on the Tennessee down the Ohio and down the Mississippi, and there will be 5000 or 6000 miles of such channel."

Cost of Wheeler Dam was approximately $33,800,000. It will be exceeded in width by Pickwick Landing Dam, also under construction near the corner of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. The over-all length of the new dam from end to end of the roadway across it is nearly 6500 feet. Automobiles can pass overhead while boats steam through the lock, because the 20-foot roadway rises and crosses the lock over a truss bridge. That permits uninterrupted movement of highway traffic across the dam without interfering with passage of boats through the locks.

951-Mile Shore Line

Shore line of the reservoir created by Wheeler Dam is 951 miles. The reservoir has a capacity of 1,260,000 acre-feet of water. The flow of water is regulated, so that in dry weather enough could be released to help navigation, even having a favorable effect upon conditions on the lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At flood peaks, regulation will assist in control of turbulent waters that ordinarily tumble down toward the Ohio.

Navigation and flood control also makes possible harnessing of the river for hydro-electric power.

Power helps to pay for navigation and flood control in TVA's program. As explained by TVA directors, the program "is a comprehensive waterway development set up by Congress in such a way that it can reimburse the Treasury for a part or all of its expenditures for navigation and flood control through the sale of the power created by its navigation and flood control projects." That already is said to have resulted in substantial revenues.

Indictment of Properties Asked Under New N. J. Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILDWOOD, N. J., May 14—This city has requested Prosecutor French B. Loveland of Cape May county to ask the April grand jury to "indict" 27 properties here in one of the first proceedings of the kind in New Jersey. The action is based on Chapter 153 of the 1936 laws of New Jersey, which provides for indictment and trial by petit jury of properties held to be public nuisances.

The procedure calls for the presentation of the charge to the grand jury, the inspection of the property by that body and then, if indictments are found, for the trial by the petit jury. If the properties are found "guilty" as charged, their destruction is ordered.

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SPECIAL 11-DAY CRUISES — $115 UP

By "Princess Charlotte"—leaving Vancouver, June 22 and Aug. 3. All-Expense—From Seattle, Victoria or Vancouver—berth-meals (except at Skagway). Delightful Itinerary. Low-cost side trips over White Pass.

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The Pudding I like
"I WOULD not waste a single drop," says happy Peter, literally "polishing off" the last of his Creamola Rice Custard Pudding. Other puddings may be left on plates, but not this deliciously different hot milk pudding—so rich and creamy and nourishing, with the lovely Creamola flavour. And it's so easy to prepare. It's made in five minutes—you don't need to use any eggs. That is why so many people call it Magic Pudding. There are two separate pints in the 2d. packet—and the larger size is even more economical.
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Legality of Sit-Down Strike: The Union Presents Its Case

James M. Landis, new dean of Harvard law school, recently provoked widespread comment by a statement that the sit-down strike may become recognized by law, as a new concept of the worker's property right in his job arose. The sit-down wave has receded, temporarily, at least; and a Monitor expert on labor relations, who has reported the automobile sit-downs at first hand, takes the occasion for a study of the questions raised by Mr. Landis. This is the second of three articles.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 13—Hazards and abuses developing during the forcible occupation of property by strikers seem certain to bar the sit-down strike from ultimately recommending itself to the public and becoming legal.

Shortcomings of the stay-in system of striking have multiplied during the few months of the sit-down furore this year.

Because of the disclosure of weaknesses, the sit-down tactic does not have the same standing today as when introduced to America.

New ideas work themselves into law, or fail to, according to their merits.

Test of Public Opinion

Like other things that at first were not legal, the stay-in strike will have to run the same test of public acceptability.

What usually makes a novelty legal in the long run is its justice, need and practicability.

How does the sit-down strike meet such standards of society's approval or rejection? Does it measure up to them so well that eventually it will be accepted by the public and authorized by law?

Though the record of American sit-downs is short in time, there have been so many of them that it is already possible to take a substantial estimate of advantages and errors, so as to attempt to forecast whether the stay-in strike will last.

Listing first the benefits claimed for the new strike technique, they include:

Effectiveness: "To them (millions of workers throughout the land) the sit-down strike is legal, for it is their most effective and powerful weapon to secure the standard of living they deserve," said Representative John T. Bernard of Minnesota in the House of Representatives in Washington.

"This is not primarily a legal problem," he urged. "The workers realize very clearly that nothing will establish the legality of the sit-down strike more effectively and more permanently than the victory of the strikers. They know in their hearts that there is nothing lawless about carrying on a struggle for a better living for themselves and their families in the most effective possible way."

Why Effective: When workers on strike stay in a plant, they make it impossible for strikebreakers to come in to operate their machines. The sit-down cuts off production more efficiently than the old-fashioned strike, which consisted of the strikers walking out of a plant and placing pickets on the outside to urge other workers not to go in to fill their places. A plant can be seized and held by a small number of strikers, who can be dislodged only with great difficulty. If sit-downs are not interefered with, it becomes a question as to which side can outlast the other.

Violence Minimized: Clashes are less frequent, it is claimed. Conflicts between strikebreakers and strike sympathizers are certainly lessened. Safe in their plants, sit-downers are not so likely to get into encounters with the police. The fringe of labor extremists who ordinarily might be willing to look for trouble is kept under discipline. For all that, there have been forceful struggles, and as the number of violent evictions by the authorities grows, this newer angle tends to depreciate the non-violence argument. There may be more danger in a large scale eviction. Nevertheless, to date violence and bitterness have been less than in corresponding strikes of the walkout type.

Police discount the idea of lesser violence. It is self-evidently more dangerous for police to storm and dislodge strikers entrenched in a factory. As a souvenir of the Yale and Towne Company eviction here, Police Commissioner H. A. Pickert has in his office a 2½-pound block of babbit metal which, he relates, strikers threw at the police. He reports that he counted three tons of these weapons carried to the roof by strikers.

A curious angle of the stay-ins has been the strikers' manufacture of weapons. Not having anything to do all day long, being active, and anticipating a possible eviction, strikers often turn to producing articles of defense. In the automobile strike at Flint, they made billies in quantity. Where craftsmen took a hand, they did artistic jobs. Among the weapons still being talked of was a dagger made out of a long file, a metal club formed from a steel handle cut off a machine, and a javelin fashioned from a long piece of metal having to do with the knee action of a car.

Such defense thinking and planning does not fit in with common conceptions of law and order, comment observers.

Weather Protection: It is, of course, much more comfortable to keep inside a plant where it is warm than to parade as pickets in any kind of weather outside.

Morale: It is also easier for the union to keep up the enthusiasm of its members when they are bound together in a group within factory walls, organized and inaccessible to the demoralizing rumors that often reach the strikers when scattered in their homes. The sight of strikers holding a plant also stimulates union sentiment among workers on the outside.

Avoids Old Handicaps: In the old walk-out strike picketing is essential to success, otherwise an employer will fill up the places of the strikers with new men, maintain production and break the strike. However, picketing has been so whittled down by court injunction as to greatly weaken its usefulness.

Appraising the legislation on peaceful picketing, a recent writer in the Michigan Law Review finds that in general it has been so limited by the courts as to be of little aid to the strikers and of little annoyance to employers.

A labor organizer adds: "If you break an injunction restricting picketing, the police come out with clubs and hit the pickets. That knocks out the strike of the rest of the workers."

End of Sit-Downs: "When the employer will give us an agreement," declares one of the C. I. O. organizers with most experience in the new type of strike, "this will eliminate the sit-downs; if not entirely at the start, it will level them off. It will put the union in a responsible position to dispense with the sit-down strike entirely. When the union gets a large proportion of the employees of a plant, it can shut the plant down without hope of resuming operations through strikebreakers, simply by calling out its members."

Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

offices, in addition to mill employees in the Aliquippa Works and two plants at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Murray said the understanding with the company provided for a straight "yes" or "no" vote by the employees on the question: "Do you want the Steel Workers Organizing Committee to represent you in collective bargaining negotiations with the company?"

No other name may appear on the ballot, he added.

Only Name on Ballot

"I have no doubt but that we will get an overwhelming majority," he said.

Mr. Murray asserted his organization now has 500,000 of the industry's 570,000 workers enrolled and declared the contract with Jones & Laughlin marked establishment of a policy in the future for his organization to demand the exclusive right to represent workers.

In the Carnegie-Illinois Steel contract, the union is recognized as the bargaining agency for members only.

Governor Earle praised Mr. Murray and Mr. Lewis for their co-operation and said, "I think this will mean peace for years."

Strike Called Wednesday

The strike was called last Wednesday night when a two-hour conference between Mr. Murray and Mr. Lewis failed to effect agreement on the union's demands for a signed collective bargaining contract.

Agreement of the union to permit maintenance crews to pass through picket lines and keep fires burning in steel furnaces will make possible early resumption of production.

The company's largest peace-time back-log of orders awaited return of the mill men.

With the firing up of blast furnaces and the turning of the giant rolls, the daily pay roll of $175,000 will move once more into the pockets of 27,000 workers.

If reports of the pact prove true and steel workers win the election, they would have achieved an agreement even stronger than the one gained from the United States Steel Corporation last March.

In this compact, the first recognition of its kind granted by "big steel" to organized labor since the Homestead strike of 1892, the union was recognized as a collective bargaining agency for union members only.

Before going to the meeting with Jones and Laughlin, Mr. Murray warned that an "inevitable strike" would occur in plants of any independent producer who refused to sign a contract with his union.

For years United States Steel has been known in the trade as "the corporation" and others as "independents." United States Steel's annual capacity output is approximately 25,000,000 tons, compared with around 9,360,000 for Bethlehem, 6,053,000 for Republic, 3,600,000 for Jones and Laughlin and 3,120,000 tons for Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

The sudden strike called Wednesday of union members in the Jones and Laughlin mills was the first major one since a $1,000,000 drive was launched last June in steel by the Committee for Industrial Organization headed by John L. Lewis.

It appeared to be the opening wedge in a determined move to force the independents to sign labor contracts. Republic, Bethlehem, and Youngstown Sheet and Tube have declined to do so, although announcing verbally their willingness to abide by terms of the contract signed by United States Steel.

G-Men Recover $208,600

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover said today federal agents had recovered $208,600 in cash stolen last month from Mrs. Martha Blous, wealthy Denver, Colo., widow. A nephew of Mrs. Blous, Joseph T. Watson, former medical student, Mr. Hoover said, is under arrest.

With and Without London Buses

© London's Underground; Wide World

Transport Chain Broken by Labor Dispute

The View of Fleet Street, Famous Home of Writers, as It Is Now, Showing Double-Decked Buses, Contrasts With the Lower Unusual Scene in London Which Could Only Be Brought About by a Busmen's Strike: London Bridge Without the Double-Deckers. The Buses Shown Are Specials Running Into the City From Out of Town

Green Denies C. I. O. Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union today heard a categorical denial by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, of the charges leveled at him by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Lewis, it will be recalled, declared that Mr. Green had attempted to block a settlement of the differences between the United Automobile Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, and General Motors while the negotiations for peace were on in the offices of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan.

Mr. Green's reply was received here late yesterday, but David Dubinsky, president of the Garment Workers' Union, refused to make it public until he had read it to the convention. This he did today.

Green's Denial

Mr. Green's telegram as read by Mr. Dubinsky, without comment, follows:

"I was amazed when I read the report of the address delivered by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America at the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union yesterday, which quoted him as saying that I had demanded that Governor Murphy of Michigan 'not permit any settlement of the strike with the C. I. O. or the United Automobile Workers.'

"That statement is false, and because it is false, I prefer to believe Mr. Lewis lacked proper understanding of the telephone conversation I held with Governor Murphy when he made it. I most emphatically deny that charge and resent with all the power at my command the other allegation made by Mr. Lewis as reported in the press that General Motors could probably get the support of the president of the American Federation of Labor.

Pleads for Peace

"I offer as an answer to this unwarranted allegation my life's record of service to the cause of organized labor. May I supplement this foregoing denial with a protest against a statement made in the address delivered by Mr. Lewis, 'that the lack of unity in the labor movement did not seem to be such a bad thing.' Such a statement might well be made by an avowed enemy of labor, for division, discord and hatred can injure labor when the opposition of hostile employers fail.

"I plead for unity, solidarity and co-operation within the ranks of labor, and I am willing to render any service that lies within my power in an effort to bring about this result."

Mr. Dubinsky said the message would be referred to the committee on officers' reports.

Berry and Politics

A plea to union labor to vote for its friends featured an address by Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee, before the convention yesterday. Senator Berry, who is chairman of Labor's Nonpartisan League, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and the Administration's industrial co-ordinator, was appointed by Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee, on May 6, to succeed the late Senator Nathan L. Bachman.

The "voting consciousness" of the working forces is more pronounced today than ever before, he told the garment workers.

"Our great union power is not measured by simply getting contracts for wages and hours," he said. "It carries the responsibility of full and complete citizenship at the polls. . . . We will be prepared for 1940, and able to adjust ourselves to any political realignment that may come."

Senator Berry voiced a plea for a settlement of the differences between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor.

"I hope that the energy and statesmanship of the leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor leaders will shortly restore a united front for labor," he added.

End of Legislature In New Jersey Held Up by Disagreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 14—Plans of legislative leaders to close the present session of the Legislature next week were in a state of collapse today, the Democrats having walked out of a conference designed to draft a bi-partisan program when Republicans balked at appropriating $35,000 for an investigation by an Assembly committee of the fiscal affairs of Wildwood.

After a brief session yesterday, which originally had been planned as an all-day affair, but ended at noon, the Democratic leaders reiterated insistence on inclusion of the investigation expense item and intimated they would participate in no further legislative activity until the fund was approved. Although the Republicans appeared equally adamantine, there were privately expressed opinions a break in the deadlock would occur over the week end.

Plans to dispose of an agreed program of legislation next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and recess until late in June or the fall apparently were tossed aside as a result of the unsuccessful conference. The Democratic Senate leaders said they were willing to consider confirmation of Republican appointments by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman now before the Senate, but would co-operate in no legislation unless opposition to the $35,000 Wildwood item was withdrawn and the appropriation bills were passed.

California Strike Called by C. I. O. Halts Aqueduct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARKER DAM, Calif.—Strikes causing premature shutdown of nearly half the Colorado River aqueduct construction at its intake here fail to set back the 1939 completion date.

Contractors with the United States Department of Interior and the metropolitan water district of Southern California agree that commercial quantities of water will begin pouring into the coastal plains according to present schedules, inasmuch as contracts call for cessation of work during the high-temperature period from June 1 to Oct. 1.

In effect, each of the 500 workers who demanded a $13 wage rise for May actually are losing his month's income, which ranges from $130 to $260.

These 500 workers, half the force on five separate jobs involving $17,000,000 in contracts, were working on the two pumping stations here when some of their number, as leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization's local union called a strike April 23.

Strike at San Jacinto

The crisis had its inception in a strike two months ago at the San Jacinto, Calif., job, 210 miles westward, when the newly-formed C. I. O. local demanded a $1 a day rise for all workers. Pay was ranging from 50 cents a day for unskilled "muckers" to $9.50 a day for expert shovel operators. The water district headquarters staff had just completed a survey of wages on comparable projects throughout western states, and met the demand with a 50-cent rise along the line. While the parley was in session at Los Angeles, Calif., a faction at the tunnel job declared a strike.

At present, the $220,000,000 aqueduct is employing 8000 men, mostly on a 24-hour shift. About half the work has been let to private contractors, while the rest is being done by the district under the "force account" method.

District headquarters asserted contractors were raising wages "as fast as practical" at the time of the April 23 break. At that time, American Federation of Labor affiliates on the dam proper also walked out, adding another 500 to the list of idle. Satisfied that the A. F. of L. spokesmen represented the majority of workers, the contractor, the J. F. Shea company, negotiated a satisfactory working agreement.

C. I. O. Pickets Dam

Meanwhile, the C. I. O. claimed representation and also picketed the dam site. The A. F. of L. members stated they were convinced the scale of the Federal Government was just, and returned to work, passing through picket lines.

The C. I. O. had also engineered a strike on the four other projects: the two pumping stations and two minor storage dams on the first few miles of the aqueduct route. On these the union proved adamant to the 50-cent compromise offer, and the premature shutdown threw 500 men out of work. The union said it refused to compromise because contractors would not recognize it as the sole bargaining agency for all workers.

Water district plans call for installation of pumping machinery indoors during the heat of the summer, and it is expected men will be employed to do this work.

Because high temperatures prevent correct settling of concrete, the summer shutdown has been customary since aqueduct construction began in 1932.

Buses' Part in Easing Traffic Seen When Drivers Quit Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Experience of a complete stoppage of buses has proved to Londoners the great value of an efficient public surface transport service in this city.

It has not been merely a case of "absence makes the heart grow fonder." It has seemed as if the bus plays a greater part in easing London's crowded traffic conditions than many have realized; far from making conditions worse the 5000 London buses would appear to make them more tolerable.

Half-mile traffic jams during the bus strike, when many Londoners decided to come to work by private car, were common enough to stress the fact that London is not the town for the private motorist.

A Crawling Tempo

Driving conditions over most main routes during the strike became worse than most had anticipated. An influx of sightseers, on foot and in automobiles, bent upon looking over coronation London, helped to give an impression of what London might be like if more persons could afford motorcars or more used them regularly to get to work.

A Monitor correspondent driving in Hyde Park one Sunday took three quarters of an hour to progress three quarters of a mile.

"It is like this always now," a policeman declared. "The traffic comes just as thickly from all directions and you just can't cope with it."

At the public Court of Inquiry into the bus strike, Mr. Ernest Bevin, leader of the Transport Workers' Union, declared that with no buses on the street, traffic seemed to be in an even greater muddle than usual.

"I am not sure," he added, "that the police do not sometimes look to the buses to regulate traffic for them."

In Orderly Procession

The buses running regularly every few minutes over the 260-odd routes in central London do, in fact, seem to assist in traffic control. Their orderly progression not merely sets a good example, but actually keeps other traffic in line. The fact that the buses carry each day tens of thousands of potential motorists stresses how greatly London depends upon its public utility services, and how easily traffic conditions might become chaotic.

The difficult traffic conditions in the capital have been one of the main causes of the busmen's grievances. A good deal of sympathy for their cause was engendered among their "customers" through newspaper interviews with the wives of bus drivers who claimed that their husbands often returned from work "grumpy and grouchy."

Although Londoners did not take sides in the main issue, some of those who waited in traffic jams or exchanged fenders with other motorists as the busless traffic muddled on, must surely have added to the wives' statement, "And no wonder!"

Socialists Laud C. I. O. Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 14—Praise for the C. I. O. and its strategy in recent weeks, was contained in a resolution adopted at the close of the quarterly session of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party here.

Other resolutions advocated federal appropriations of $4,000,000,000 for relief in 1937; attacked the Sheppard-Hill bill now before Congress; criticized the neutrality bill as "an aid to Spanish fascists;" denounced Harry Woodring, Secretary of War, as "pro-Fascist;" and criticized the Roosevelt Administration's budgetary proposals as a "direct attack on the American standard of living."

The Sheppard-Hill bill for wartime control of industry, the committee of 75 declared, "would give the President of the United States implicit power to outlaw strikes, establish Government domination over trade unions and muzzle the press in the event of any national emergency proclaimed by Congress."

One resolution dealing with the situation in Spain was at first opposed because it contained no criticism of the present Spanish Government for not setting up at once a socialistic state. As finally adopted, it urged "workers of the world to support the present Spanish Government in its war against the fascist forces of the world.

After hearing David Lasser, chairman of the Workers' Alliance of America, attack the proposed reduction of WPA funds, the committee voted to support the march on Washington, D. C., by the women's brigade of the Alliance on May 22.

With Norman Thomas, party leader, abroad and Powers Hapgood, vice-chairman, in jail in New England, Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge of Harvard University, presided.

Union Men Seize Philadelphia Mill; Sit-Down Staged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The second plant to fall before the Philadelphia C. I. O.'s new plan of mass attack and forcible injection of sit-downers, was the Apex Hosiery mill, which was seized in this manner by more than 5000 C. I. O. supporters drawn from other plants.

A half-holiday was declared by union leaders for organized mills in the district, in order to mass sufficient members to attack the Apex plant.

Learning of C. I. O. plans, Harry Strube, Apex general manager, sent his 2500 employees home at once for their own protection. At the same time, a detail of 100 policemen was sent to guard the mill from damage. These officers were speedily overwhelmed by the crowd of more than 5000 persons which later in the afternoon surged upon the building, breaking open doors and windows and establishing 200 sit-downers inside.

Scout Jamboree Boon to Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The Boy Scouts of America unwittingly have solved the unemployment problem for at least one Virginia county.

There are so many jobs available in Arlington County, across the Potomac from here, that placement officers have sent requests to other Virginia cities for more unemployed men.

An order for 300 workers came May 12 from Boy Scout officials erecting a tent city along the Mount Vernon boulevard for the international jamboree early in July. They asked for 25 stewards, 100 first cooks, 100 second cooks, 50 steam sterilizers and 25 handymen. There were not enough unemployed in the county to fill the jobs.

The scout camp is being built to accommodate 30,000 boys expected for the jamboree which will last from June 30 to July 9.

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U. S. Sees Hope Of Lower Tariffs In Empire Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14 — Not only important phases of Anglo-American relations but perhaps even the future course of world economic appeasement is at stake in Britain's Imperial Conference opening in London today, in the opinion of various official circles here, where development of the conference is watched with intense interest.

What happens at London bears directly on American policy in two major respects and indirectly in many others. Of most immediate concern to Washington is whether a modification of the Ottawa Agreement will broaden the basis for a trade agreement between the United States and England.

Should the Dominions be willing to abandon some of their preferences in the British market and soften the imperial trade system now in force, a major contribution could be made to improved trade conditions.

Economic Demobilization

Such a development, it is felt here, would give impetus to the process of economic demobilization now in process which President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull consider to be the surest road to world peace and the one road along which the United States can most usefully co-operate with Europe toward the peace objective.

Next in importance to the economic aspect of the conference, so far as the United States is directly concerned, is what may come out of it in regard to the Far East. Australia is understood to be planning to propose British initiative toward a non-aggression pact which would retrieve in that area of the world the degree of stability which existed following the conclusion of the Nine-Power Pact and the naval treaties of 1922.

World Appeasement

Indirectly the conference has even broader significance. The Administration here has already lent every assistance it feels it can to the process of world appeasement. It participated in the monetary agreement of last September, which is viewed as the first great step away from the tensions and rivalries of the previous period.

It has taken the lead in attempting to break through the tariff and quota restrictions on foreign trade by the Hull trade agreements policy. France and the smaller neutral nations of Europe have given evidence of an active desire to develop this movement.

British opinion, however, has to date not considered it safe to sacrifice the imperial system to a broader arrangement.

Amphibion Base Ready

SAN PEDRO, Calif., May 14 (AP)—The navy's new $1,000,000 amphibion airport Terminal Island, base for 112 planes, will be ready for service tomorrow.

Delegates to London Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, May 14

The governments of Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India are represented at the Imperial Conference, meeting today at St. James's Palace.

Britain's Representatives

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister; Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council; Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir John Simon, Home Secretary; Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal; Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Dominions Secretary; Mr. W. Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary.

Other ministers will attend intermittently. Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, Sir Donald Somervell, Attorney General, and Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture, will attend when questions concerning their departments are under discussion.

Canada's Representatives

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Mr. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines; Mr. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Mr. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; Mr. Jan Mackenzie, Minister of Defense.

Australia's Representatives

Mr. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister; Sir R. Archdale Parkhill, Defence Minister; Mr. R. G. Casey, Treasurer; Mr. S. M. Bruce, High Commissioner.

South Africa's Representatives

Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister; Mr. N. C. Havenga, Finance Minister; Mr. A. P. J. Fowrie, Commerce Minister; Mr. C. F. Clarkson, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

New Zealand's Representatives

Mr. M. J. Savage, Prime Minister; Mr. W. Nash, Finance Minister; Mr. W. J. Jordan, High Commissioner.

India's Representatives

The Marquis of Zetland, Secretary of State for India; Sir Zafrullah Khan, Minister for Railways in India; The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

The delegations all have with them their large staffs of expert advisers.

Vital International Issues Before Imperial Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—Britain's Imperial Conference which opened here today swaps issues of peace and prosperity vitally affecting the entire world.

Peace and prosperity are concerned because the representatives of the nations of the British Commonwealth meeting together in periodical conclave, stand for populations numbering one-fourth of the whole human race, and are collectively so rich and potentially so strong that they possess among them ability decisively to affect the balance of international power.

These British nations occupy territories so vast as to preclude aspirations on their part for further geographical aggrandizement. They stand for peace because their systems of government, being democratic and based upon ideals of personal liberty, their peoples are out of sympathy with autocracy and oppose a solid front to dictatorships of every kind.

The main problem before the conference is how to render effective the influences for peace which these British nations thus possess. It is a problem tending to link the units of the British Commonwealth not only with one another but also, so far as may be possible, with all other peace-loving nations, and particularly with the greatest of all such peoples, which is the United States that densely populated portion of the globe.

The Imperial Conference discussions are thus necessarily affected by conditions that are world-wide, although in themselves they deal only with those territories over which flutters the Union Jack.

In a world that has been arming itself to an unprecedented extent, every British nation feels that its own security is at stake. Not only has a common foreign policy to be pursued in order to keep out of war, but preparations to supplement one another's material resources and to repel possible attack have to be co-ordinated in advance, so as to afford the maximum mutual safety feasible. There also comes in the question of naval bases and especially of those at Singapore in southern Asia and at Simonstown in South Africa, which respectively command the ends of the two main sea routes connecting Britain with the Pacific Ocean. The same applies to the naval, air and land force contribution which each unit is able to make to common defense.

Dominions to Help Pay

The main cost of such preparations has hitherto been borne by Britain, but the larger Dominions are now each building up forces for themselves.

Canada this year is spending $33,730,873 on such preparations. Australia in the past 12 months found a total of £8,809,478. New Zealand in the same period spent £1,263,000, and South Africa, £1,310,000.

These sums may seem small compared with the gigantic total of £1,500,000,000 which Britain expects to lay out in the course of the next four years on its own armaments, but they represent a beginning, liable to have vastly greater developments unless an end can be put to the present fruitless world race toward the abyss of war.

The evolution of a common attitude towards Germany's demand for restoration of colonies taken from that country after the World War—a demand acerbated by recent unrest in the ex-German territory of South West Africa—is another problem to be discussed.

Yet another is the future of the Jews in the British Commonwealth, the experiment of providing this people with a national home in Britain's mandated territory of Palestine, having proved a by no means unqualified success, owing to difficulties with the Arabs previously established there.

Is It a Dream?

This—so far as America is concerned—may for the immediate, present, be little more than a dream. It is, nevertheless, a dream of such splendid hope, that it influences the entire gathering. This is because its fulfillment which some time must assuredly come about, is recognized here as meaning the formation of a combination big and self-sufficing enough to be entirely independent of the quarrels of all the rest of the world.

On this account the recent presence in London at this juncture of so influential a representative of United States public opinion as Mr. Norman Davis, is regarded here as a major happening. It is true that a British Empire Conference must, in the nature of things be concerned primarily with the affairs of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa in relation to the United Kingdom. But a glance at the map makes it clear that those of the United States cannot be left out.

Canada which is the chief and most populous of the British overseas nations, is not only geographically part of the same continent as the United States, but is abutted upon by large American territories on its northern border as well as on its southern. Its national problems are thus in large measure identical. This applies particularly to defense which in both cases is concerned primarily with preserving the inviolability of long coast lines of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Perils of Pacific

Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are but one degree less bound up with the United States, especially where defense comes in. This is because they all border more or less directly upon the Pacific, and therefore share the perils associated with the land hunger of now heavily armed peoples of far-eastern Asia, as well as the trade possibilities of

Red Cross Adds $10,000 to Relief Funds for Spain

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The American Red Cross central committee announced yesterday an additional $10,000 appropriation for Spanish civil war relief.

Ernest J. Swift, national vice-chairman heading foreign operations, said the funds would be used by the International Red Cross impartially to relieve suffering on both sides.

He reported the new grant at the annual Red Cross convention after asserting that Spanish relief at present is greatly handicapped for lack of funds.

"Supply shipments have practically stopped," he said, "while one of the most tragic situations in history grows steadily worse." Mr. Swift said that supply purchases for Spanish relief have been cut to about $800 monthly. Many young children have had no milk for days, he said.

Mr. Swift said the American Red Cross has contributed $25,000 and the junior Red Cross $1000 to the Spanish relief fund of $160,000 being administered by the International Red Cross. Distribution of supplies to opposing factions to date has been almost equal.

Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press and publisher of the Washington Star; L. H. Lohr, president of the National Broadcasting Company, and Will Hays, president of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, were invited to address a luncheon for delegates

Restoring Order in Lanao

MANILA, P. I., May 14 (AP)—Gen. Paulino Santos, chief of staff of the Philippine Commonwealth army, said today, following an investigation that law and order was being re-established in Lanao province, upset since April by depredations of Moro outlaws.

Big Issues Face Empire Leaders At London Parley

(Continued From Page 1)

Ministers. it has thus early become apparent that questions of economic conditions have also come sharply into prominence.

These economic questions are of two kinds; namely, those directly affecting the world as a whole, and those more immediately concerned with special trade and other agreements entered into at Ottawa in July, 1932—when was held the last great conclave of the coequal governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Southern Rhodesia which collectively make up the British Empire.

These two sets of questions have proved to interlock with one another, far more closely than was at all generally recognized at the Ottawa gathering. The meeting of 1932 resulted in the making of a series of commercial pacts. These pacts had the effect of establishing mutually preferential tariffs among the various nations of the Commonwealth. Trade between Empire nations and those outside this circle was correspondingly penalized so far as this was possible without breach of other then existing agreements.

Ottawa Agreements

Great expectations were entertained of mutual benefit from this system, but five years' experience of it have shown that while its advantages have undoubtedly been considerable in some directions they have been so offset by drawbacks in others, as to have caused much searching of heart as to the soundness of the entire arrangement. In the case of Great Britain, for example, while trade with Dominion nations has increased, that with the rest of the world has suffered materially. At the same time, difficulties not previously existent have grown up in the way of retaliation elsewhere.

The balance of advantage and disadvantage in the case of most of the Dominions has been less heavily weighted against the Ottawa agreements, but even here criticism has been by no means absent.

This has been especially the case with Canada, which for geographic reasons is bound up inextricably with its great neighbor, the United States, where trade and industry are concerned.

Simultaneously has grown up recognition that the world is a single entity and that the breaking down of trade and financial barriers of all kinds would be of infinite value in promoting material welfare and good will upon an international scale.

Question of High Tariffs

The importance of these considerations is recognized as so great, especially at a time like the present when the United States Government is showing increased ability to appreciate the drawbacks that reside in high tariffs and trade restrictions, that the problem, though little referred to in the official agenda of the Imperial Conference, has taken on major importance in the proceedings.

This does not necessarily mean any immediate reduction of the general tariffs, to which Britain returned in 1932 after 86 years of one-sided free trade. But it does mean discussions calculated to clear away economic misconceptions now holding back the restoration of world prosperity.

One of the issues that comes up concerns what is known as the "most-favored-nation clause," a provision upon which Britain has hitherto insisted in most of its trade treaties with non-Empire countries. This provision lays down that where a tariff concession is made to any other country it must be extended also to the United Kingdom, an arrangement which—harmless as it may seem superficially—has in effect interfered seriously in the past with materialization of such beneficial reductions in trade barriers as those recently proposed by what is known as the Oslo or low-tariff group of northern European countries.

This has been because Britain claims under its treaties with these countries to share in any tariff reductions they may make to one another, without itself making any contribution in return. This, the United Kingdom claims, does not apply to trade privileges it may itself confer upon nations of its own Commonwealth, its argument here being that these countries are themselves British.

Inter-Empire trade agreements are being discussed at the Imperial Conference only so far as general as opposed to bilateral considerations come in. This means that while actual tariffs—between say Britan and Australia—are to be left for bilateral settlement, in separate discussions conducted by representatives of those two countries, the Conference will concern itself with all the economic problems involving the Empire as a whole. One of these problems concerns the policy to be adopted where subsidies for merchant shipping come in. Australia, New Zealand, and Britain are especially interested in proposals that have been put forward for governmental conributions to enable Pacific Ocean liners sailing under the Union Jack to hold their own with subsidized vessels flying the Stars and Stripes in the same quarter of the world. But the problem involved is one to which neither Canada nor South Africa can remain indifferent. The same applies to discussions inaugurated by Australia for the laying down of a policy for the development of air services upon an Empire scale.

Points for Imperial Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, May 14

The program of Britain's Imperial Conference—a gathering of representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand—opening in London, England, today, while designed to cover especially defense and foreign affairs, has been so drafted as to enable almost any question of common Empire interest to be raised by any of the participating Dominions.

Constitutional questions, problems connected with trade, shipping, and air communications, and those of migration within the Empire are in particular to be discussed.

Detailed consideration of trade agreements reached at the British Empire gathering held at Ottawa in July, 1932, is to be left as far as possible for arrangement separately among the individual governments concerned. This is to relieve the present conference of what must otherwise have been lengthy bargaining on tariffs and quotas which are more often of bilateral than of general interest.

The defense discussions are to be directed toward the laying down of a scheme of co-operation in which every coequal nation of the British Commonwealth of Nations may play a part appropriate to its resources. Those on foreign policy are to include the whole vast problem of evolving a common attitude toward commitments to the League of Nations in general and to individual foreign nations in particular.

The constitutional questions to be dealt with concern mutual relations on the part of each Dominion alike to the Crown and to the other Dominions. Here important points to be considered are how to remove such practical difficulties as those which arose on the occasion of the recent abdication of Edward VIII and the appointment of George VI in his place.

World Court Quits Its Palace To Study Dutch Water Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAESTRICHT, Netherlands, May 14—The World Court created a precedent today when for the first time in history it left the Peace Palace at The Hague in order to study on the spot the rights and wrongs of the Belgium and Netherlands dispute over the diversion of water from the Meuse.

The dispute—which strikingly resembles the long-standing controversy between the United States and Canada over the diversion of water from the Great Lakes by making the Chicago River flow backwards—involves the whole question of Netherlands-Belgium rivalry for shipping traffic between Belgium, France, Western Germany and the North Sea.

The Netherlands holds that no water from the Meuse should be taken by Belgium into the Scheldt, as it tends to transfer trade from Rotterdam to Antwerp.

Accordingly, today some 40 persons—judges, interpreters and authorities of the Netherlands and Belgium—set out in motorbuses to examine Dutch waterworks in the neighborhood of Maestricht, in order to test the Netherlands contention. The Netherlands charges Belgian violation of the Treaty of 1863, concerning use of the water of the Meuse through the works in north Belgium, in connection with the Albert Canal, for which water is tapped at Liège. The Netherlanders claim exclusive control of the Meuse as the treaty states that all water for feeding the canals south of Maestricht shall be tapped through a feeding channel on the left bank of Netherlands territory. This was in return for the abolition by the Netherlands, after a score of years' haggling, of tolls on the River Scheldt, which hampered the development of Antwerp.

The World Court today also tested the Belgian contention that the Netherlands violated the treaty by tapping water for the Juliana canal running 22 miles north of Maestricht. The Netherlanders claim that although the Juliana Canal is connected with the Meuse by huge locks it is fed by a small river east of the Meuse while pumping stations return the water lost through the locks to the Meuse.

If the Court should decide that the Netherlands is free to tap the water of the Meuse north of Maestricht—which the Netherlanders claim—the pumping stations would be abolished.

Bible Distribution Gains

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The American Bible Society distributed 7,767,311 volumes of the Bible or parts of the Bible during 1936, an increase of 542,205 volumes over 1935, it was disclosed yesterday in the annual report. They were printed in 166 languages and dialects.

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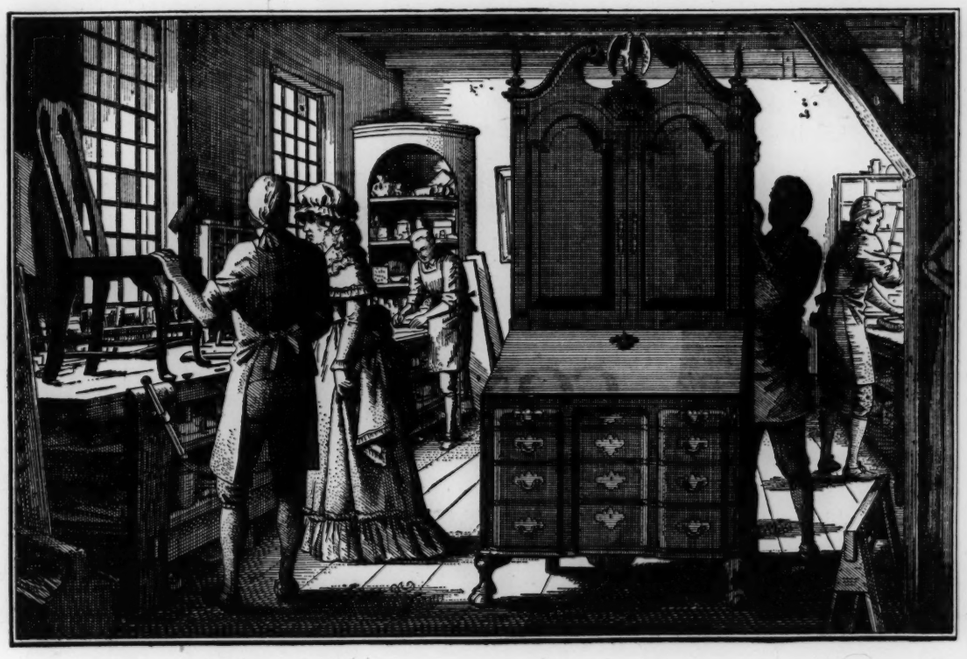
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HIGH place in the rank of New England craftsmanship must be given to pioneering Yankee cabinet makers—such men as McIntire, Goddard, Frothingham, Seymour and Chapin. Proof of their skill and artistry can be seen in our museums today.
Not content merely to copy conventional English pieces, they sought to create and succeeded in developing original American designs. Goddard's block front, for example, is an original American conception. The high-boy is a Yankee departure from the English chest-on-chest. The intricate and original carvings of McIntire rank with the best examples of wood carvings in any period.
New England's furniture factories today are busy helping to supply the pent-up demand of the nation. This native industry turns out an annual product valued in excess of $20,000,000. Modern production methods have replaced time-consuming handwork. But this great industy owes a real debt to the past. For if you peer over the shoulder of a New England designer today you will be apt to find him gaining inspiration from the work of a Yankee craftsman who flourished in the early days of this bank.
If you are interested in the finest examples of early New England furniture, you will find outstanding collections in Boston at the Museum of Fine Arts and at the Harrison Gray Otis House, which is maintained by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.
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Economy Urge Grows; Court Plan Faces Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14 — President Roosevelt returned to Washington today to find the following situation in Congress:

1. Leaders generally in command of appropriation bills but with the strongest demand for economy in the life of the New Deal threatening wide dissension and possible revolt unless recognized.

2. The Supreme Court reorganization program faced with almost certain defeat in the Senate Judiciary Committee, as originally written, but with prospect of modification and passage if Mr. Roosevelt says the word.

3. Relief once more the cardinal issue in budget-balancing debates, with Harry L. Hopkins, administrator, agreeing to cut 525,000 workers off WPA rolls if they can be absorbed by industry, while the $1,500,000,000 relief bill is apparently set for quick passage in the House.

4. House openly defying the President in passing a CCC continuation bill on a two-year temporary basis, instead of a permanent basis, as asked by Mr. Roosevelt.

5. Senate showing the new spirit of economy which now fills the capital atmosphere by lopping $60,000,000 from the soil conservation expenses of the $571,261,000 agricultural appropriation bill, passed yesterday, which now goes to conference.

New Light on Relief

In addition, perhaps the most illuminating discussion of the relief problem which the public has yet received was made available just prior to Mr. Roosevelt's return here, in publication of the testimony of Mr. Hopkins before the House Appropriations Committee.

Here is the situation at a glance, as Mr. Hopkins told the committee:

Present number of WPA workers	2,255,000
Proposed, next fiscal year	1,730,000
Representing a reduction of	525,000
This to cost full amount of	$1,500,000,000

The above figure to be contingent on employment of the dropped workers by private industry.

Explaining his opposition to cutting $500,000,000 off the above relief appropriation, as originally voted five to four by a House Appropriations Sub-committee, but reversed yesterday by the full committee, 23-14, Mr. Hopkins declared it would approximately double the number of workers dropped from WPA rolls, i.e., 1,150,000 men instead of 525,000. Such a dumping of workers, whom he described as being "in need of relief and who have no other means of getting any livelihood" would glut the labor market he said and reduce wages generally.

He made plain the entire program of dropping half a million WPA workers is contingent on industry's power to absorb them as well as millions of "unemployed who are not under the Works Progress Administration."

Not Sure of Conditions

Mr. Hopkins explained his position to the committee:

"I would not, under this bill," he said, "arbitrarily drop people who are in need of relief and have no employment. The best that you can anticipate at the present time is that economic conditions will permit this. No one can be sure of that."

Only if "business conditions improve sufficiently," said Mr. Hopkins, "would the proposed 500,000 WPA cut be made. Reduced expenditures under the new program would require in any event, he said, curtailment of certain large construction projects requiring highly skilled labor, because such workers are not on relief.

"We will have to concentrate more on streets and highways, airports, recreation facilities and conservation work," he said, "rather than the actual construction of buildings, for instance, because we have fewer skilled workers on our rolls than we had six months ago."

The House Appropriation Committee, however, approved the Woodrum amendment, which would eliminate the contingency strings tied by Mr. Hopkins to his program, and would set $1,500,000,000 as the upper limit in any event for work relief in the next fiscal year.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, passage of the farm supply bill was attended by charges of Senator Arthur H. Vandnberg (R) of Michigan that there is "an element of racketeering" in the administration of the soil conservation program. This charge was hotly denied, but Mr. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan that proved the objectives of the conservation program, and that he was not referring to the general administration of benefit payment to farmers, but that he had received unsolicited letters from four states that convinced him there were instances of loose administration and of racketeering.

Empire Computes Armaments Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The United Kingdom

Estimated outlay during the next five years £1,500,000,000, being at the rate of £300,000,000 annually.

This is additional to approximately 45 crores of rupees ($135,000,000) spent annually by Indian upon the defense of that sub-continent.

Canada

Estimated expenditure for 1937-38:

Naval	$4,500,000
Military	17,750,000
Air	11,500,000
	$33,750,000

Australia

Estimated expenditure for 1936-37:

Naval	£3,227,387
Military	2,948,732
Air	1,443,652
Munitions, rifle ranges, etc.	1,179,707
	£8,809,478

To be increased in 1937-38 to a total of about £10,000,000.

New Zealand

Estimated expenditure for 1936-37:

Naval	$651,000
Military	418,000
Air	191,000
	£1,263,000

South Africa

Estimated expenditure for 1936-37:

Naval	£35,000
Military	983,000
Air	292,000
	£1,310,000

Idaho Timbermen Open Clearwater Log Drive

LEWISTON, Idaho, May 14 (AP)—Whoops of timbermen echoed today along the Clearwater river as they "herded" some 23,000,000 feet of timber 105 miles downstream in the West's big log drive. Thomas E. Kinney, Potlatch Forest, Inc., executive, predicted the workers would arrive in Lewiston in two weeks.

Arms Race—and What Next?

(Continued From Page 1)

mental move toward arms appeasement.

Whether the time has yet arrived when any specific technical approach can be made toward even a halting of this arms race is uncertain. The mental attitude of Europe shows signs of beginning to improve. World trade is increasing and further economic appeasement is being widely discussed. These tendencies carry with them a desire for more friendships rather than for more enmities and provide the essential background for military appeasement. But the technical military situation is still in a highly unsettled stage.

The arms race is a process of adjustment. Some nations came to believe that their influence in world affairs was less than their rights or power justified. They are seeking to gain by rearmament a better position. Supposing that cessation of the race can only come by satisfying them, this will take place only when they have either gained that improved position or found themselves being outstripped in the race. As yet no one of the dissatisfied nations has either achieved what it conceives to be its fair relative position, nor reached the stage of exhaustion. This may take years, but it is also likely to come unexpectedly.

Oslo Scheme

England's entrance into the race increases the cost for all and tends to hasten the period of exhaustion for the weakest. American rearmament has the same effect. The faster the pace the sooner the weaker will be ready to consider limitations. And this moment can be further hastened if the peaceably inclined nations will make peace more attractive to the others by trade and financial concessions. By making the arms race too costly with one hand and offering fair and honest peace terms with the other, the time will come inevitably when dissatisfaction will give way to arms limitation.

The first step toward limitation will probably be what the Oslo Group is now suggesting—full budgetary publicity and exchange of information under an international commission. When this step is achieved armaments will be known facts and not fear-breeding rumors or bluffs. With these facts available it will be more possible than it is now to begin to talk limitation or reduction.

The pace is swift and the cost is rising rapidly. The break may come sooner than expected. Provided war can be averted over Spain or Austria or Czechoslovakia or China or Manchoukuo the arms race should begin to stabilize itself within another year. When it is stabilized, limitation can again be proposed profitably.

A survey of the arms problem which this Geneva move will cautiously approach is the purpose of this article as distinct from the economic and political problems and the suggestions for general solution to be discussed in the concluding article tomorrow.

A fuller appreciation of the extent and danger of the arms race by the peoples of the world, as distinct perhaps from the statesmen, is essential to appeasement. It will speed a change in the mental atmosphere which can alone make possible a transition from a world-in-arms to a world-at-peace.

What the race is actually costing in money alone, ignoring human privation and disruption of world economy, is roughly estimated to have reached $11,000,000,000 in 1936, as compared to only $4,000,000,000 in 1932. It has thus nearly tripled during the past four years and is apparently going higher this year and next.

While comparable figures are difficult to find because of secrecy in some countries and because of the complexities of foreign exchange, it is clear that Russia is spending the largest sum on arms—about $3,000,000,000 a year. Germany is estimated to have spent $2,600,000,000 in 1936. Britain and the United States are both spending in the vicinity of $1,000,000,000 annually. Italy and France spend about $800,000,000 each. Japan's military expenditures, in depreciated yen, amounted to $307,200,000 in 1936.

This bare budgetary cost is only the beginning. Private industry is being starved in most European countries by the raw material demands of the arms factories. Prices of many arms essentials, as scrap iron, tin and rubber, have doubled in the past year. Price inflation is setting in. Economists are warning that unless the arms race is stopped soon it will inevitably lead to another economic collapse more severe than the last.

Comparisons of the cost of military with peace projects are illuminating. The new U. S. battleships soon to be commenced will cost $60,000,000 each. Boulder Dam cost $70,000,000. Despite the cost, 14 new battleships have been laid down in the world since 1931. Six more are already planned this year. The number will be raised to nine if the United States should decide to keep up with Britain in capital ship construction.

The total cost of the Panama Canal was $525,812,661. The U. S. Navy alone has spent more than that during each of the past two years and will exceed it again during the coming fiscal year, and yet is falling behind Britain in the naval race. Army units costs are not so high as naval, but they mount in quantity. A light tank costs about $27,000. The U. S. Army's light field artillery consists of 4400 World War 75-mm type guns. For present-day purposes they must be modernized at $8000 per gun. And once modernized, the same cycle starts all over again.

The following table based on Foreign Policy Association and U. S. War Department figures shows the percentages of total national budgets which the leading military powers have been devoting to armaments during recent years:

	Britain	France	Ger.
1930-31	10.8%	28.85%	6%
1933-34	11.8	24.7	11.9
1936-37	20	27.2	
1937-38		29.7	40(?)

	Italy	Japan	Russia	U. S. A.
1930-31			5.9	16.6
1933-34	19.8%	36.9%	4.2	8.0
1936-37	52.7	46.6	18.8	11.4
1937-38		50.9	20.7	12.9

What are the nations obtaining for this expenditure?

Russia's Army Largest

At the largest cost, Russia has obtained the largest Army in the world. Its peace time man power is 1,300,000 which can be raised to 6,000,000 within two weeks. A force of 300,000 is maintained quasi-independently in Siberia. While Red Army tactics still place great emphasis on mass of men, mechanization has been extensive. There are supposed to be 6000 tanks manned by well-trained personnel. The air force is said to have 5000 planes.

Continued maintainence of 16 cavalry divisions leads some experts to wonder if the high command fully appreciates the defensive power of concentrated volume of fire against mass attack. On the other hand the Russian army has taken the lead in developing such new tactical devices as the dropping of troops behind enemy lines by parachutes.

Samples of Russian military planes have performed extremely well in Spain Russian tanks have, however, proved somewhat disappointing.

The Russian Navy is negligible. In terms of modern ships it is little more than a submarine flotilla. However, there is much talk of building a big new fleet. Negotiations are under way for the construction of two battleships in the United States with technical assistance from the United States Navy.

Germany's Swift Growth

Conversion of the small "qualitative" professional army prescribed by the peace treaties into a large conscript army has been the major reason for Germany's huge arms costs since the Hitler regime came into power. The 100,000 men of the treaty army has already been expanded to 850,000 of 39 divisions, of which three are completely mechanized and armored.

Experts consider that quality has to some extent been sacrificed in this reversion to quantity, but nevertheless rate the efficiency of the new German army very high. In equipment the new artillery is considered excellent, particularly the anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns However, tanks and airplanes have not shown up as well in Spain as was expected. Emphasis has been placed on potential industrial production. A capacity of 400 planes a month is said to have been reached.

The German Navy while small is new and efficient. Its current construction program is the third largest in the world, exceeding France by a small margin. In new big units it now has three 10,000-ton pocket battleships in service, two 26,500-ton battleships to be commissioned this year, and two 35,000-ton units under construction.

Britain's 7-League Boots

Entering the arms race late, Britain has nevertheless gone in so vigorously as to startle its European competitors. The new program contemplates pouring about $7,500,000,000 during the next five years primarily into the Navy and Air Force. With it Britain will retain a wide margin of superiority on the sea over all European competitors. The current naval program calls for 40 new ships this year including five new 35,000-ton battleships. The cruiser fleet will be expanded from 50 to 70. Even the United States will soon be dropping well behind.

The 1934-35 air budget was doubled last year and tripled this year, amounting to $247,500,000 for the current fiscal year. Besides adding 57 new training stations and airdromes, the five-year program includes an aircraft construction program of about 2000 planes per year. The new planes are beginning to come through in quantity. New squadrons are being established almost weekly.

The army continues to be a small professional service of 160,000 regulars backed by 140,000 territorials or militia. Modernization began late in 1935 but is not yet extensively under way.

Although the current British arms budget is only slightly larger than the American, England gets a far larger return. It costs only half as much to build a battleship in England as in the United States—$30,000,000 as compared to $60,000,000. The pay and maintenance of enlisted personnel is lower.

France Boosts Navy

Although possessor of one of the largest armies in the world France's current rearmament efforts are being expended especially on the navy and air forces. It is assumed that the Army and the Maginot Line can hold the western frontier against land attack. But behind that must be free access both to French African possessions and outside world markets in time of war. To accomplish this the Navy's budget is now more than double the highest figure it ever reached before 1928.

New naval construction consists of 44 ships totalling 202,608 tons, slightly less than Germany's 231,241 tons but nearly double current Italian construction.

As usual special emphasis is being laid on aviation. Half of the naval budget is allocated to the fleet air arm. The land air force is being increased to a total of 4000 planes to make possible a permanent first-line strength of 1500.

The army has a normal strength now of about 640,000 men of whom 200,000 are serving overseas. Mechanization was not undertaken as early as by others, but is now being pushed energetically. Experts rate it as inferior to the German army, but improving rapidly.

A Nation-Under-Arms

Italy comes the nearest of any country to being a nation under arms. The regular army, which was raised from 400,000 to 600,000 for the Ethiopian campaign, has been maintained at that figure. All able-bodied men between 21 and 55 have been ordered to join the fascist "Black Shirt" militia. Youth from the age of six is mobilized in semi-military organizations.

Despite this continued emphasis on mass manpower, mechanization has been pushed rapidly since the Ethiopian campaign. It was learned then that mass was an encumbrance unless made mobile by machinery.

The air force is believed to have about 3000 planes. Their quality, judging by experience in Spain, is better than the Russian or French models which they have come up against. Some experts incline to discount the poor showing of Italian troops in Spain. They say that contingents routed at Guadalajara consisted largely of relatively untrained fascist militia. These observers regard the regular Italian army as being highly trained and particularly proficient at quick maneuvering over difficult terrain.

The Italian navy excels in speedy, light craft, considered valuable as a means of shutting off the bottle neck of the Mediterranean between Sicily and the African coast. It possesses the fastest cruisers in the world and some of the fastest destroyers. In addition, two 35,000-ton battleships are scheduled for completion this year. Navy personnel has reached 100,000 men. This is the same number as in the much larger United States Navy, which would indicate that the official Italian fleet figures fail to show the extent of its "mosquito" fleet.

Japan's Ambitious Program

The Army and Navy share Japan's military budget almost equally. Each obtained roughly $350,000,000 during the past year. The air force received $150,000,000. A 12-year "armament improvement plan" is supposed to begin this year involving an extensive increase in the air force above its present number of about 2000 planes. Military expenditures which have for several years been approximating half of the total budget have been due more to the cost of consolidating Japan's position in Manchoukuo and North China than to modernization or expansion.

The army numbers 282,000 men backed by 2,000,000 reserves. Mechanization and modernization are not believed to have been extensive as yet although detailed information is lacking.

Rumors persist in Tokyo of extensive naval expansion plans designed to assure superiority over any possible hostile combination in Far Eastern waters. These rumors include a 50,000 ton capital ship mounting 18 inch guns. However Japan, although the third ranking naval power, is a poor sixth in terms of new construction. It has only 27 ships of 84,658 tons building or appropriated, less than a fourth of what the United States and Britain are building. On the other hand Japan's fleet is more modern than the British or American with only 37,436 tons of over-age ships as compared to 174,790 for Britain and 214,100 for the United States. Having built steadily up to the treaty limit during its life-time Japan pauses for a moment while the two leaders make up for lost time.

United States as Naval Power

Like Britain the United States is primarily a naval power. The army numbers 166,000 men and is only beginning to feel modernization. The first post-war tanks have only recently been put into commission. Artillery is in the first stages of modernization. Only 80 modern infantry rifles have been produced after years of experimentation.

1787
MAKING THE CONSTITUTION
1937

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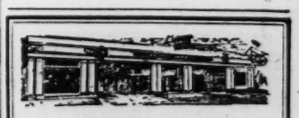
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New Trophy Is Donated For Eastern Polo

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—The tremendous expansion of the playing and interest in polo is well illustrated by the plans for low goal, popular-price tournaments for the season, made public yesterday by the United States Polo Association. For the second year, the Eastern Polo League will get under way in another week or two, supplementing the longer established week-end plans of the various army posts about the metropolis, as well as the regular games at Bostwick Field, Westbury, Long Island, which have been the pioneers of the plan.

In honor of the originator of the plan, Louis E. Stoddard, when he was chairman of the Polo Association, the trophy which will go to the winner of the League championship is named for him.

Under the league regulations, teams are limited to a rating of 5 to 10 goals total, according to the handicaps allotted to the individual players by the National Association. This leaves a sufficient margin to insure participation by at least one of the higher-ranked players, with shifts among the others, so that all will have a chance to compete from time to time.

Evergreen Farms Are Champions

Last year, the first of the league series, the champion team, Evergreen Farms, N. J., included Clarence C. Combs Jr. as its high-goal leader, with the other places filled on various occasions by Milton F. Untermyer Jr., Thomas Lawrence, Robert Eisner, and William Foales. Other teams used an even more extended list.

The plans provide for play on as many of the fields as possible every Sunday of the season, with several entering two teams to insure play every week.

Among the teams already entered are Fort Hamilton and First Division, which make their headquarters at Fort Hamilton, at the end of the local service of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Subway; Governors Island and Jay, whose location is at the field on Governors Island, which is also used for the intercollegiates; the Blind Brook Knights and Blind Brook Esquires, both of Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., Ramapo Valley, Monmouth County, Evergreen Farms, Bethpage, situated in the new park of the Long Island Park Commission, near Jones Beach, Long Island, and South Shore, also in the same section. Other possibilities include three more Westchester clubs—Westchester Country Club, Fairfield, and Ox Ridge. The entries close May 22 and play will start a week later.

School for Umpires

George H. Bostwick, the originator of low-price Sunday games on Long Island, with his own private field at Westbury, is also expected to start play there over the Decoration Day Holidays, while the fields at Governors Island and Fort Hamilton are already open.

Another development of importance which is absolutely necessary in view of the expansion is a plan for the tryout of officials. Under a special committee composed of J. B. Quisenberry of Blind Brook; Judge James D. Moore of New Jersey, and Maj. C. E. Davis, U. S. A., stationed at Governors Island, a special school for umpires has been established, and will contribute officials for the conduct of the various games throughout the season, to support the local men whenever possible. In this way new umpires may be found to improve the quality of the officiating, possibly several before the end of the season.

Sweden Wins Doubles

STOCKHOLM, May 14 (AP)—Sweden defeated Greece in a Davis Cup doubles match yesterday when Karle Schroeder, the team's star, paired with Curt Osterberg to win from Georges Nicolaides and Lazaros Stalios, 6—2, 6—2, 8—10, 3—6, 8—6.

Aussie Aces . . . —By Pap'

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JACK CRAWFORD
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AND THEN THEY TEAMED UP TO BEAT BUDGE AND MAKO
PAP'

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Snead and Hines Share the Lead In Metropolitan

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 14 (AP)—Sam Snead, 24-year-old dynamiter from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and blond Jimmy Hines, another human siege gun out of Garden City, N. Y., shared the lead today at the end of the first round of the $2000 metropolitan open golf championship at the Forest Hill Field Club with sub-par 68's.

Though, considering the strength of the field, either or both may be displaced before the end of the three-day, 72-hole competition, already they have assured themselves of part of the prize money. As low men for the day, they split the $50 award offered for the best round.

The standings after the first 18 holes bore out the wisdom of this year's selections for the United States Ryder Cup team that will meet the British in England late next month.

Snead and Hines are contenders for the four vacancies on the international squad. Henry Picard, boy-faced sharp-shooter from Hershey, Penna., who finished in the next group with a par 70, already has been named for the team, and Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., candidates for the open positions, scored 70 and 71, respectively.

Snead, making his debut in the metropolitan district in this battle for the championship left undefended by Byron Nelson, drew the day's largest gallery as he toured the confining Forest Hill layout with Picard and Clarence Clark, dapper home club pro, who took a disappointing 79 by failing to solve the mystery of his own greens.

Rated the second-longest hitter in the game, the soft-spoken recruit to top-flight pro ranks gave the crowd its money's worth. He reached the green on the 473-yard fourth with a drive and No. 6 iron to drop a 12-footer for an eagle, then missed another eagle by three-putting the 289-yard, par 4 twelfth after hitting the putting surface with his tee shot.

'Large' Fly Helps Golfer Hole Ball

By the Associated Press

Memphis, Tenn., May 14

Harvey Thompson told this one today:

Thompson putted on the 18th green in a foursome golf match, yesterday, the ball stopping on the very lip of the cup.

Then, he avers, a large fly lighted on the ball on the side next to the cup and the ball tumbled in. Thompson's companions confirmed his story, fly and all.

Veterans of IC4-A To Banquet May 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—The annual veterans' get-together of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., a traditional social fixture held in connection with the I. C. 4-A. outdoor track and field championships, will be celebrated at the New York Athletic Club Friday, May 28, following the first session of the meet scheduled at Randalls Island Stadium.

More than 6000 former I. C. 4-A. champions, medalists, competitors, managers, coaches, as well as athletic directors and graduate managers associated with I. C. 4-A. colleges, have been invited to attend the old-timers' gathering, which is billed as the "Annual Dinner, Reunion, Spring Oratorio and Epigram Championship."

John T. McGovern, Cornell alumnus, is chairman of the veterans' committee, which also includes Mortimer Bishop, of N. Y. U., dean of track timers in the country; Richard C. Floyd, of Harvard, Romeyn Berry, of Cornell; James Leyden, of Pennsylvania State; Asa S. Bushnell, of Princeton, and G. T. Kirby, of Columbia.

Some of the best athletic "tall tales" of the year are recounted at the veterans' frolic.

Dallas to Have Full Sport Schedule

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—If there's any sport he's missed in arranging the Pan-American Exposition program at Dallas this summer, Director George P. Marshall hasn't heard of it.

The Washington sportsman, handling the athletic attractions for the Texas event, has booked everything from marbles to marathons. A $5000 roller skating derby from Chicago to Dallas will start the bill June 12.

He says the program will be the outstanding sports festival between the 1936 and 1940 Olympic Games.

Some 200 South and Central American athletes are listed for track and field, soccer and boxing competitions. Others will enter auto and motorboat races. Many will run in a 1400-mile marathon from Mexico City to Dallas.

American athletes will compete in women's softball games, rifle shooting, bike racing, horseshoe pitching, baseball, football and other sports. Youngsters will match their skill at marbles.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe Di Maggio got four hits as Yanks kept lead by trimming Browns; Carl Hubbell hurled 5-0 shutout and Giants handed Cubs fifth straight defeat.

Three Years Ago

Bitsy Grant lost as Frank Shields, Lester Stoefen, George Lott and John Van Ryn were named to United States Davis Cup team.

Tigers Release McLaughlin

DETROIT, Mich., May 14 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers released Patrick McLaughlin, recruit right-handed pitcher, from Beaumont, Texas, on option yesterday to Indianapolis of the American Association. McLaughlin started one game and appeared in four others for the Tigers this season without being credited with a victory or defeat.

Lake Placid Now Preparing for Big Sports Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., May 14—With the warm suns of early May completely opening up the ice-locked lakes, this Adirondack community has come into its own as one of the leading summer resorts in the East. An outstanding program of sports and recreation has been prepared for summer guests who will throng the shores of Mirror and Placid Lakes during the summer season.

On all ten of Lake Placid's golf courses, large gangs of men are busily eradicating the last signs of winter from the greens and fairways. The Lake Placid Golf and Country Club championship 18-hole course is being put in tip-top shape for the annual Lake Placid open tournament on Aug. 20. 21, and 22. This tournament, which carried a $3000 purse for the pros, has been sanctioned by the P. G. A., and is the high light of golf in northern New York. A beautiful sterling silver trophy, donated by Kate Smith, will be the reward of the amateur who successfully negotiates this tricky mountain course.

One of the outstanding high lights of the summer program is the Sixth Annual Midsummer Ice Season, which has become internationally famous. The sport of ice skating has become so popular that the Skating Club of Lake Placid, affiliated with the United States Figure Skating Association, under whose auspices it is held, has announced that the season has been lengthened to six weeks this summer.

The summer skating season will open July 3, with daily patch, figure, dance and public skating sessions until Aug. 16. Many new features have been incorporated in summer skating at Lake Placid during recent years, major ones being a figure skating judges' school, summer figure skating tests, and the dance conference. An added attraction this year will be a dance week, which will open July 23 and close Aug. 1, with an Ice Dance Judges' school. Included in this will be the annual dance competition for the Skating Club of Lake Placid summer dance trophies.

The climax of the skating season will be reached Aug. 5, 6 and 7 with the annual Figure Skating Operetta, which is fast becoming an outstanding figure skating attraction on the North American continent, and which brings together many Canadian, American, and foreign stars of the twinkling blades.

Interspersed with this unusual attraction of ice skating in midsummer will be junior and senior tennis tournaments on the municipal courts and at the Lake Placid Club and golf tournaments for both men and women.

A water carnival, with swimming events, diving, canoe tilting and other water sports, will be held July 24 at the municipal bathing beach on Mirror Lake.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	14	4	.778
St. Louis	12	7	.632
New York	11	9	.550
Brooklyn	11	10	.524
Chicago	10	10	.500
Boston	7	13	.350
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
Cincinnati	6	12	.333

Results May 13

Chicago 8, Boston 6 (12 innings).
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 4.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	10	5	.667
Cleveland	9	6	.600
Detroit	10	8	.556
New York	10	8	.556
Boston	8	7	.533
Chicago	7	11	.389
St. Louis	6	10	.375
Washington	7	12	.368

Results May 13

New York 4, St. Louis 2.
Washington 10, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, Boston 0.
Philadelphia at Cleveland, rain.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	14	7	.667
Newark	11	6	.647
Buffalo	11	6	.647
Montreal	9	9	.500
Syracuse	10	10	.500
Rochester	8	9	.471
Jersey City	7	11	.389
Baltimore	3	15	.167

Results May 13

Toronto 11, Jersey City 2.
Syracuse 6, Montreal 4.
Rochester 3, Baltimore 2.
Newark at Buffalo (postponed).

College Polo Result

Monmouth C. C. 5, Princeton 3.

Carl Hubbell's Victory Streak Remains Intact

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Big league baseball fans were asking this morning: Will Carl Hubbell's string ever be broken? And nobody seemed willing to answer. For, apparently, the great left-handed pitcher of the New York Giants is going on to win games indefinitely.

Yesterday at New York's Polo Grounds, Hubbell defeated the league-leading Pirates, 5 to 2, to gain his twenty-first consecutive regular-season victory over a two-year period. It was his fifth of the 1937 campaign and ended a Pittsburgh winning streak which had reached five games. It also was the fourth Pirate setback of the year.

Back on July 17, 1936, Hubbell scored a five-hit shutout triumph over the Pirates, 6 to 0. Since that hot afternoon, King Carl has beaten the Cubs four times, the Phillies the same number, Cincinnati, Brooklyn and St. Louis three times each, the Pirates twice and Boston once.

Two Shutouts

Over a stretch of 172 1-3 innings, the ace left-hander of Bill Terry's mound staff has yielded 129 base hits. Two of his games were shutouts—that July 17 engagement with the Pirates and his 3-to-0 triumph over the Bees at the Polo Grounds on April 23 of this year. That victory over the Bees, incidentally, was probably his best of the sensational streak. He gave up only three hits.

The longest previous winning streak for a National League pitcher stood at 20, for Rube Marquard, back in 1911 and 1912. Rube won his last start in '11 and established a major league record by capturing his first 19 starts the following year. Hubbell's longest victory string for a single season is 16, made last year.

Hubbell will go down in history as the greatest left-hander in New York history. There are a few observers who place him ahead of the great Christy Mathewson. However, that is a matter of opinion. Mathewson was the class of the National League during his time. Hubbell holds that distinction today.

Pirates Still Lead

The National League pennant race remained unchanged yesterday. Hubbell's triumph reduced the Pittsburgh lead to 2½ games. The Cardinals, who defeated the Phillies, 5 to 4, held second place, a game and a half in front of the Giants. The surprising Brooklyn Dodgers stayed in the first division by beating Cincinnati, 6 to 4. It was the fourth straight for the Grimes outfit. At Boston, the Cubs won in 12 innings, 8 to 6, when Phil Cavarretta doubled with the bases full. Boston has lost seven in succession.

The American League flag race undergoes a shakeup almost daily. The Detroit Tigers climbed back into third position yesterday when George Gill, an awkward-appearing right-handed rookie from Beaumont, beat Boston's Wesley Ferrell in a hurling duel, 4 to 0. Both allowed five hits, but Ferrell walked five men and Gill walked none.

The Yankees returned to the first division when Joe McCarthy's revamped batting order scored over the Browns, 4 to 2. With Joe Di Maggio in Lou Gehrig's cleanup post and collecting a triple and two singles, the champions took fourth place.

The Senators, behind the pitching of Jimmy Deshong, defeated the White Sox, 10 to 2.

Knott Re-Presents Cup to Harriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A silver cup held in his amateur days by Alfred Shrubb, the greatest British distance runner of all time, was at stake April 28 when the South London Harriers decided their six miles championship at the new Tooting Bec track, here. The trophy, known as the "Croydon Cup," was won by Shrubb in 1903 and 1904, when he was a member of the S. L. H., and it has recently been re-presented to the club by F. A. Knott, who captured the prize outright with victories in 1906, 1908 and 1909.

The "Croydon Cup" owes its name to the fact that it was presented (for a five miles steeplechase handicap) by the proprietor of the S. L. H. headquarters in the old days when the "Irrepressibles" ran over the pleasant Croydon countryside. Nowadays, that countryside has given place to buildings and metalled roads and the wearers of the Maroon and Buff possess headquarters—their own property—at Coulsdon, some five miles south of Croydon.

Knott, a member of the present S. L. H. Committee, was an exceedingly good runner in his day, but his performances were overshadowed by the feats of such club-mates as Shrubb, J. W. Morton and J. P. George, all national champions. One distinction of which Knott is particularly proud is that, as a member of the United Kingdom's team, he ran in the opening event, the 1500-meters, at the London Olympic Games of 1908.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	18	4	.818
Toledo	13	12	.520
Minneapolis	12	11	.522
Columbus	10	12	.455
Kansas City	9	11	.450
St. Paul	9	11	.450
Louisville	9	13	.409
Indianapolis	8	14	.364

Results May 13

St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 5.
Kansas City 3, Toledo 2.
Columbus at Milwaukee (postponed).
Louisville at Minneapolis (postponed).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	27	14	.659
San Francisco	25	14	.641
Los Angeles	23	17	.575
San Diego	22	19	.537
Seattle	18	19	.486
Portland	16	21	.432
Oakland	14	26	.350
Missions	13	28	.317

Results May 13

Portland 8, Missions 6.
Seattle 10, Los Angeles 9.
San Francisco 17, Oakland 3.
San Diego 5, Sacramento 0.

College Tennis Results

Albright 6, Drew 1.
Bates 6, Bowdoin 3.
Brooklyn 7, St. John's 2.
Delaware 6, Washington C. 3.

And Talking of . . . Swimming

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ban on Butterfly

LONDON—If I were the man who said that, although one Swallow does not make a Summer, a Grasshopper can usually be counted upon to make a Spring, I should no doubt feel at this time an irresistible urge to acquaint you with the prophecy that the Butterfly is about to cause a Fall.

But that would really be a most bothersome thing to do. For it would involve the explanation that the Butterfly in question is nothing more lepidopteral than a new form of breast-stroke swimming and the Fall (from favor) is what certain people expect to happen to the technique which this mode of racing threatens to supplant.

"Too far fetched," you would have said, referring to the shaft of wit with which I should have transfixed myself so tragically. And, by an odd coincidence, that is what the majority of delegates to the English Amateur Swimming Association said, in effect, referring to the Butterfly Stroke, when they were asked to sanction it at their 1937 Annual General Meeting.

Not Permissible

The official view in swimming circles here is that the stroke is not permissible. Just as the official view in certain other circles used to be that votes for women were not permissible. But the votes had to come. And many close students of swimming declare that the butterfly stroke will have to come, too. Though the sanctioning of it will necessitate an amendment to No. 49 of the A. S. A.'s laws.

Those who oppose the change declare that only by a stretch of the imagination can the butterfly be regarded as a genuine breaststroke, since to execute it the arms are flailed forward over the water and not pushed forward together through it. It is not gainsaid that, for short distances, you can travel faster on the breast with this above-water "recovery" than with the underwater one.

Barring British swimmers from the use of the butterfly in official competition with one another, the authorities here are marching out of step with those of all other nations. The Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur, controlling power for the sport, has given the new stroke its sanction and the innovation is now valid in all countries except Britain. This creates a rather Gilbertian situation, in so much as Britishers may use in international contests (under F. I. N. A. laws) the stroke which is forbidden to them on other and less important occasions.

Come to Stay

The question is, Are the legislators of all other countries really wrong? Or is it just that they have perceived what a good many people here now contend—that the Butterfly stroke, which gave us so much to talk about at Berlin during the 1936 Olympic Games, has come to stay and that its history will read like that of the trudgeon which replaced the overarm side-stroke for freestyle swimmers and of the crawl which supplanted the trudgeon?

Both the trudgeon and the crawl were declared at first to be suitable only for short-distance races, because they were so exhausing. But people began to work consistently at them and develop muscle appropriately, with the result that in time the original criticism seemed quite ridiculous. What would the early detractors of the crawl (for everything except sprints) have said if it had been suggested to them that one day a girl would use that stroke, and that alone, while swimming all the way across the English Channel in 14h. 34m., as Gertrude Ederle, of the U. S. A., did on Aug. 6, 1926.

Proofs of Speed

Of course, it will take a few generations of swimmers to establish the butterfly stroke real firmly. Meanwhile, striking examples are not lacking of the way in which it can improve a breaststroke swimmer's speed. Let me cite the case of John Davies, Britain's fastest man for this type of racing. He can cover 100 yards, using ordinary methods, in 70 seconds. With the aid of the butterfly he has knocked six whole seconds off that.

As, however, the recognized distance for breaststroke swimming is not 100 yards but 200 yards, Davies' performances with the butterfly over the longer course are more significant. At his first attempt he returned 2m. 53s., which compares unfavorably with his own record of 2m. 37s. set up by ordinary methods. More than a fortnight later he had his second flutter as a butterfly. And this time there was a difference of only two seconds between his butterfly time and his orthodox best. So that shows what can be done in a short time with only desultory practice.

For further proof of the efficacy of the stroke we can turn to Justin Callaghan of the U. S. A. and Alfred Nakache, a young North African. Nakache, a fine freestyle swimmer, saw the butterfly for the first time at the Berlin Olympic Games last August, adopted it, and by its aid managed a short while ago to beat the French breaststroke champion, Jacques Cartonnet, over 100 meters in 1m. 12.8s.

Starts

While remaining obdurate in the matter of the breaststroke, the English swimming authorities have followed foreigners' example recently on the question of the routine for starting races. They have adopted the system of the F. I. N. A. which dispenses with an intermediate admonition between "Get to your marks" (or its equivalent) and the signal to go. This method is believed to minimize the opportunity for a "flier."

Transformation

When the swimmers are all ready, the starter gives the command "To your marks" and the competitors move forward to their locations at the edge of the pool. Without further warning that he is about to discharge his duties, the starter suddenly discharges his gun. Or shouts "Go!" I have seen some starters do both. And strike an attitude as well. Which adds color to the scene.

In that last sentence, quite by accident, I have presented you with the explanation for the unprecedented "boom" in swimming in Britain these days. Color has been added to the scene. Until the great pool-building movement began a few years ago, nearly all British swimming baths belonged to local administrative authorities. And they were strictly utilitarian. Then came the spur of private enterprise. And pools, as a whole, became more cheerful.

Instead of the only diversion from swimming and diving being an equivocal weighing machine, you have dance music, refreshment tables, comfortable chairs, sun-bathing facilities, fountains, pleasing architecture, bright color schemes and attractive lighting. In short,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"It all looks different now."

44 Golfers Join Associated Press Hole-in-One Club

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Forty-four aces, scored from distances of 65 to 250 yards, were tallied by fairway stars and duffers during the last fortnight to raise the total of the Associated Press National Hole-in-One Club to 146 for the year.

George Winkler of Washington, D. C., hammered in the longest ace, whacking his drive 250 yards for a hole-in-one on the fourteenth hole of the Rock Creek Park course. The shortest ace was scored by H. E. Symons of Detroit, who made the 65-yard fourth at Gowanie Golf Club look like a two-inch gimme putt.

Two professionals and a trio of low-scoring amateurs joined up with aces. Frank Lucas scored an ace on the 177-yard third at the Rehoboth Beach (Del.) Country Club, where he pros, and Fred Pelcher, pro at Lafayette (Ind.) Country Club, showed his students how to do it by canning an ace on the 120-yard second. Other aces included:

James Healy, Washington, D. C., fifth hole, 97 yards, Rock Creek Park.
J. J. O'Connor, Washington, D. C., tenth hole, 135 yards, Chevy Chase.
A. B. Carpenter, Washington, D. C., eleventh hole, 155 yards, Capital G. & C.
R. J. Guch, Washington, D. C., fifth hole, 170 yards, Beaver Dam.
Alice Marston, Washington, D. C., fifth hole, 135 yards, West Potomac Park.
Edgar Brown, Baltimore, thirteenth hole, 176 yards, Rogers Forge.
J. D. Hospelhorn, Baltimore, eighth hole, 185 yards, Rogers Forge.
Kenneth Allen, Baltimore, third hole, 183 yards, Sherwood Forest.
E. Claude Slicker, Oil City, Penna., tenth hole, 160 yards, Wanango C. C.
W. N. Farran, Philadelphia, eleventh hole, 214 yards, Torresdale.
Al Coradi, Westbury, L. I., New York, eighth hole, 167 yards, Wheatley Hills.
Dr. George Deylan, Westbury, L. I., eighth hole, 167 yards, Wheatley Hills.
Capt. E. J. Hirz, Great Neck, L. I., New York, eleventh hole, 130 yards, Brookville C. C.
Floyd Levan, Niagara Falls, N. Y., sixth hole, 150 yards, Niagara Frontier C. C.

Japan Wants to Stage Winter Olympic Games

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—Japan, already assigned the 1940 summer Olympic games, is planning to make a strong bid for the winter sports of the international competition, according to Count Michimasa Soyeshima.

The titled sports leader is en route to Warsaw via New York to the conference of the International Olympic Committee.

College Baseball Results

Drew 5, Pratt 1.
Georgetown 9, N. Y. U. 1.
Navy 16, Western Maryland 8.
Norwich 15, American I. C. 5.
Providence 4, Villanova 1.
Syracuse 8, Rochester 7.

Hepburn to Drive Lou Meyer's Auto In Speedway Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14—One good car deserves another—that's the rule of the speedway—and Lou Meyer has obeyed it to the letter. He has named Ralph Hepburn as driver of the car which Meyer himself had flashed to his third 500-mile triumph last year.

Nomination of Hepburn settled a great deal of conjecture as to what would happen to the Meyer car in the 500-mile race Monday, May 31, on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. A few weeks back, Meyer announced he would drive for Mike Boyle, Chicago, and attempted to sell his own car. When the sale failed to materialize, Meyer entered the car in his own name, but withheld nomination of a driver.

Now Meyer points out that Hepburn in 1933 turned his car over to Lou and gave the Flying Dutchman his chance to score a second victory at Indianapolis, equaling a feat accomplished before only by Tommy Milton.

Pays Hepburn Back

"I think my own car has a swell chance to draw down the big money," said Meyer, "and I'm glad to pay Hepburn back the good turn he did for me. I sort of hated to give up the old wagon this year—there's plenty of good races left in her—but I played a hunch and agreed to drive for Boyle."

Hepburn is entering his forties, and Meyer's car gives him one of his final chances for a victory in the 500-mile race, in which he's started 10 times. A veteran of the old board speedways, Hepburn was born in Somerville, Mass., but now lives in Los Angeles. He came to Indianapolis for the first time in 1923, named as relief driver for Tommy Milton, but missed his chance to get into the race when a teammate, Howdy Wilcox, relieved Milton. Milton's car lost its gas tank cap and Hepburn stuck an orange over the opening while Tommy got out and scouted for another cap. When he found one in the garage, Milton called Wilcox in, and went on to win the race.

Drove in 1925 Race

Hepburn drove his first 500-mile race in 1925, and led from 260 to 300 miles. Seventy-five miles later, his gasoline tank broke wide open, dropping him out of competition. He finished in the money in 1926, placing eighth, and took third place in 1931.

He returned with his own car in 1933, but seeing Lou Meyer without a car, Hepburn offered his, and the winning deal was made. At the last minute, Hepburn got into the race driving another car, but this blew up after about 100 miles.

Running in third place in the 1934 race, Hepburn "tossed a rod," and spent the rest of that afternoon in the pits. Back he came into the money in 1935, snagging fifth place, and proving that time had not cooled off his hot driving foot. In 1936 he finished just out of the money—in twelfth place.

It would be a coincidence if the Meyer-Hepburn combination brings the veteran home in front with last year's winning car. But anything can happen in the 500-mile race—and it generally does.

Clem Loughlin Retires From Managing Hawks

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—Clem Loughlin, manager of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League for the last three years, announced his retirement from the game today, after 20 years as a player and manager.

In a letter to Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the team, Loughlin stated he was quitting the sport because his wheat farm and a hotel in Viking, Alta., required his attention.

Said McLaughlin: "Our relations have been so extremely pleasant and he is a man of such ideals and splendid character that he will be greatly missed."

The 1936-37 season was disastrous for the Black Hawks, who finished last in the American division of the league, with 14 victories, 27 defeats and seven ties.

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Where to Fix Prices Called Problem in Fair Trade Laws; Efficiency Question Involved

Barring of 'Loss Leader' Sales Ostensible Aim of Legislation

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fair trade laws, which are coming to be looked upon as one of the chief legislative developments in the industrial field since the NRA, are seen as precipitating an epochal struggle in the $35,000,000,000 retail system of the nation, with its 1,600,000 outlets. Economists find in this struggle something of a test of whether the tremendous bargaining power of the chains and big department stores and their low-price policies are to be preserved without important modifications.

Economists find such implications in the fact that these fair trade laws would restrict in some measure the manner in which the large distributors dispose of the manufacturers' products.

Involved in the problem, for many people, is the future of the neighborhood store, its capacity to stand against the onsweep of centralization in the distribution field. Sponsors of these laws claim these measures are buttressing the neighborhood store securely in the American economy. The laws are envisaged as protection for the individual business man, and all that he has done and will do for the American community and national development. Representative John E. Miller of Arkansas expressed the viewpoint of the small independent merchant when he asked:

"How sound is that economic system that has nailed the doors and closed the shutters of hundreds of thousands of independent stores throughout the length and breadth of America?"

In addition to this factor is the issue of soaring prices and the growing suspicion among some that these fair-trade laws have placed or may place an elevated floor under the price scale of the nation. These various questions are all woven into the problem of fair-trade laws and have contributed to its emergence as one of the chief issues of the day.

Competitive Upheaval

The public beholds almost daily signs of competitive upheaval in the business world. There are, for instance, the full-page advertisements of such big department stores as R. H. Macy & Co. of New York City. These advertisements seek to promote the private brands made by big distributors themselves, as they strive to escape the strictures placed upon national brands. Manufacturers, in their turn, attempt to put extra pressure behind their own national brands, since they are being crowded by the private products of the big distributors.

The consumer asks simply, however, if these laws will deprive him of the low prices that big distributors were frequently able to give by telescoping many of the old distributive functions. He also gives an ear to the champions of these laws and wants to know if these measures will ultimately benefit him by keeping the chains from some day monopolizing the field and driving out the independents.

The economist asks the vital question of whether these laws are removing another vast area from competition or whether competition is being strengthened by these laws that establish new rules for conducting the business struggle.

Laws in 37 States

Those questions lead directly to an examination of the fair trade or price maintenance measures, which Representative Wright Patman of Texas a few weeks ago asserted were taking the nation by storm. These laws have been written onto the books of 37 states. Their only important setback in the past three years was the President's sidetracking of the Miller-Tydings bill, which would have permitted price maintenance agreements in interstate commerce, without risk of violating the anti-trust laws.

The President's action, however, called attention to the silent speed with which these laws have blanketed the nation. How silent and how swift this was may be indicated by Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, who asserted that only three out of 33 states held public hearings on the measures prior to their enactment.

While the President's pigeonholing of the Miller-Tydings bill was a solid and, perhaps, decisive rebuff to the fair trade enthusiasts, it by no means discouraged them. The National Association of Retail Druggists, an organization of independent drug stores, has been a principal sponsor of these measures and it has evidenced its determination to persuade the President to alter his attitude toward the Miller-Tydings bill. The association's powerful local organizations are said to be exerting strong pressure on the President already. Chicago on May 31 will witness the largest mobilization to date of the forces supporting the fair trade and price maintenance movement.

Aim of Trade Laws

These fair trade laws allegedly grow out of efforts to maintain free and open competition in retail trades by eliminating those practices which tend to monopoly.

The typical fair trade or price maintenance law permits manufacturers to fix the minimum resale price of branded goods to consumers by means of contracts with wholesalers and retailers. A minimum price established in one contract becomes binding on all other dealers doing business within the State. By means of these minimum prices it is hoped to prohibit "loss leaders," which are goods sold below cost to "bait" customers into the store. The effort to eliminate the "loss leader" is the base upon which this vast edifice of price-control laws has risen.

Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, Senate sponsor of the Miller-Tydings bill, justifies these fair trade measures economically on substantially the same grounds that the United States Supreme Court justified the constitutionality of some of the laws. Said the Court in upholding the Illinois fair trade law:

"The primary aim of the law is to protect the property—namely, the good will—of the producer, which is still his own. The price restriction is adopted as an appropriate means to that perfectly legitimate end and not as an end in itself."

Objectives Challenged

The professed objectives of the measures are, however, sweepingly and typically challenged by Q. Forrest Walker, economist of R. H. Macy and Company. Said Mr. Walker before the Senate Judiciary Committee which was hearing testimony on the Miller-Tydings bill:

"The present bill is really not a bill to eliminate 'loss leaders,' not a bill to protect the good will of the manufacturer, and not a bill to hamstring chain store competition. The truth is that this bill is a bill to guarantee the profit margins of inefficient dealers in nationally advertised brands, to the end that certain manufacturers may completely control their markets and exact greater profits at the expense of the consumer."

Question of Price Level

The first big question in any approach to these laws is probably this:

"At what level will the price be set by those manufacturers, who under the law are permitted to name the minimum price at which their product will be sold?"

Will it be set high? Will it be set low? Will it be set at an average between the high and low?

For instance, on X Avenue under the elevated a grocery store operates. Its proprietor is lackadaisical. His counters are jumbled and unattractive. His shelves are disorganized. His methods of buying are inefficient and costly. All in all it costs him 50 per cent of his net sales to do business. To cover that margin of cost he must either charge high prices or ultimately go bankrupt.

But over on Y Avenue is a highly efficient store, the shelves are orderly and attractive, the clerks are alert and polite, people like to buy there and high volume sales reduce costs. Buying and advertising methods are efficient. All in all this store is so well organized that it costs only 20 per cent of net sales to do business. This store, because of these low costs, can afford to sell cheaply and still make a profit.

On Z Street are the majority of the half-way-between stores, their costs of doing business running about 30 per cent.

For which store will the manufacturer set his prices under the fair trade laws—for X store, for Z store or for Y store? If he sets it for the high-cost stores, what becomes of the savings achieved by the medium- and low-cost stores? If he sets it for the medium-cost stores, what happens to the most efficient low-cost stores? Do the consumers lose the advantage of extreme efficiency?

Lack of State Agencies

Pertinent to this point is the fact that not a single state law, except that of Wisconsin, establishes an agency to determine a reasonable price.

Representative Celler, who has staged almost single combat against these measures, bluntly charges that tremendous pressure will be exerted not merely to set a profitable margin for certain independent retailers but that an organized drive is afoot to guarantee an actual 50 or 40 per cent profit or mark-up in price. The essence of his charge here is that manufacturers will be unable to resist pressure to fix prices far in excess of what is necessary to eliminate "loss leader" sales.

The supporters of these measures have a special statistical exhibit with which to meet these contentions. It is a survey conducted by Prof. Ewald T. Grether of the University of California in January, 1935. He studied the price scale of 20 independent San Francisco druggists. More particularly he examined 100 trade-marked articles, which under the California price maintenance law had a minimum price established. The stores, according to the survey, averaged 105 per cent of the minimum. Before the price maintenance contracts on these articles, the average was 114.6 per cent of the minimum. Thus Professor Grether was able to show that there had been in this instance a 9.6 per cent reduction in price under the stated fair-trade law.

But two months later Professor Grether conducted another inquiry in Los Angeles and 25 druggists were involved. Here the results were different among both the independents and the chains. Particularly did it show that the low-cost and low-price distributors were forced under the law to raise their prices from the level they offered consumers before.

Trade Commission Statement

Perhaps no evidence is more imposing than the statement of the Federal Trade Commission to the President just before he sidetracked the Miller-Tydings bill. The commission, which has been studying these price maintenance plans for six years, said:

". . . the potential danger to consumers through price fixing would be much greater than any existing damage to producers through price cutting."

Prof. Malcolm P. McNair of the Harvard Business School contends that the question of where the manufacturer will set his price is the paramount one. The distributive field is reputed to harbor fabulous waste and inefficiency. Many retail stores, however, have succeeded through improved merchandising, buying, and managerial technique in reducing these wastes and their costs, thereby enabling them to pass on lower prices to consumers. What economists and consumers want to know is whether the price level would be set low to meet the minority of most efficient stores or higher to meet the majority of somewhat higher cost stores. Professor McNair and many other economists seem to feel that the price level would be established in the middle ranges, thus losing for the consumer the advantages that the lowest cost stores could supply.

Aid to Independents

Champions of these laws, however, contend that even if they did add a few cents more to the cost of goods, consumers should willingly pay this to keep the independent retailer in business. They foresee the ultimate monopolization of the retail field by the big distributors unless they are curbed by these laws. In such an eventuality, they claim, the consumers would have to pay exorbitant prices.

As charges multiply that these laws are designed to entrench and virtually subsidize many inefficient retailers, there is an increasing search for a compromise. The laws' sponsors concede that they are aimed primarily at the elimination of "loss leader" sales. Cannot these "loss leaders" be outlawed without placing an elevated floor under prices the nation over? That is the question that is being increasingly asked. The law's advocates say, "no." Its opponents say, "yes."

The action of the President in setting aside the Miller-Tydings bill, which would have tied the 37 state price maintenance laws into a federal system, has speeded the quest for a measure that will outlaw "loss leaders" without going way past this objective. Many manufacturers, confronted by big distributors who dislike being deprived of their competitive advantages, are inclined to join the quest for a more moderate type of law.

In the next article, however, the all-important question of these laws in their effect upon competition and the capacity of the big distributors to retain their competitive position will be discussed.

Competition or Monopoly?

Since the voiding of the NRA, a network of state and federal laws affecting prices has been passed or proposed. Supporters of these measures call them "fair trade practice laws," their opponents call them "price fixing laws." Some seem to mark a trend toward freer competition; others appear to point toward monopoly. This is the third of five articles seeking to appraise these measures and provide some light on the question: "Whither economic system?"

Educator Becomes Janitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 14—The president of the Bridgeton Board of Education has resigned to become chief janitor of the high school. He is Frank R. Beakley, who has served seven years as president of the board and eight years as a member. After accepting his resignation, the board named him to the janitorial post, which pays $1350 a year, less 5 per cent.

A Woman in the News

Miss Jean Cochran
Long-Distance Airplane Racer and Planner of Philanthropy

Aviation Pursued To Help Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Jacqueline Cochran, of aviation renown, was 11 years old, she had to go to work. She was what she calls a full-fledged orphan. She hadn't any people, and she was early put to board with a family whose duty it was to see that she went to school. Her teacher was a a severe woman whom practically everyone but Jacqueline failed to get along with. Jacqueline got rapped over the fingers with a ruler just as much as anyone else, yet somehow she liked the teacher, did odd chores for her after school, learned a lot from her and was more influenced by her than anyone else she has ever come into contact with. When she had to leave school, and when she went to work, she said to herself that if ever she earned enough money to keep herself and have some left over, she was going to find a way to use it to do something for children—something of the kind that the teacher, struggling with unruly children in a dismal little schoolhouse, did for her.

She could not put into words just what it was the teacher did for her, but she could feel it. The teacher gave her purpose, a determination in face of obstacles, a will to do. And that is why workmen within the present year will begin on a ranch at Indio, Calif., 20 miles or so east of Palm Springs, to build a home where Miss Cochran hopes to take over the destinies of 24 orphans, and try to help equip them for an honorable and useful place in the world.

Her Own Responsibility

In social and private life Jacqueline Cochran is Mrs. Floyd B. Odlum, wife of a financier. The unthinking thing to conclude would be that if Miss Cochran took it into her head to establish a home for orphans, all she has to do is to let her husband underwrite it. But to conclude that is not to see her clearly, or to understand that following such a course would not be carrying through her idea at all. If she does it, she has to do it herself, with her own money, by her own planning, and on her own responsibility. That is her philosophy.

Eleven years old, and she had to go to work. Her wage was $1.50 a week, and a place to sleep and food after a fashion—long hours, exacting employers, jumping and running at imperious demands.

But she must have been worthy her hire, because by the time she was 14 she was worth $35 a week.

She got ahead and ahead. When she was 19, she had a shop of her own in Florida. She kept thinking still of those days in school, and that teacher whom nearly everyone else disliked but who had made her see how it is that a person can become what he will; and she kept thinking that a time would come when she would be able to turn back into the world something that would help children who were as she had been.

She still didn't have any margin of money with which to do anything about it. But not having it didn't let her forget that she would some day.

She gave up her shop to go to New York and work in a department store, because she had a chance, and it seemed she might get ahead faster.

Miss Cochran has worked long enough, and hard enough to know that things worth having often come slowly, so she is in no hurry about her orphan home. The land has been acquired, the preliminary work on it will start soon. But she realizes that some time—perhaps even a couple of years—may intervene before the project is fully under way, because she wishes to get it started entirely on her own resources.

"I don't like," she adds, "to talk about an undertaking until it is an actuality. So many things can happen." But seeing Miss Cochran, and knowing her background, one feels that nothing is likely to arise to side-track this ambition of hers.

Training for Flight

She learned to fly. Not for fun. Because she thought she could combine flying with work, and make her work pay better. She took 37 hours of training over at Roosevelt Field, and then she put in eight solid months in California with a very experienced Navy flier who taught her not to do the kind of flying that is mostly posing beside an airplane for newsreels, but the kind that any experienced pilot can respect. And on top of that, she took months more of intensive training in blind or instrument flying and navigation under one of the oldest and ablest airline pilots.

She was right. She was able to combine flying with her basic job, and use it to get ahead. She entered the long race to Australia; not for glory, but as a cold business proposition. To her, winning meant $200,000 or more, and even placing meant independence. But the ship which she counted on to win—and which she is still confident would have won—failed [illegible] a month before the race and the substitute one, still untested and needing many adjustments, in which she took off, was forced [illegible] near the Black Sea in Rumania.

She got to a point where she could have two shops, instead of the one she had had, [illegible] in Chicago and another in Los Angeles.

"I hope," she said, "to gather together children who when they come to the ranch are about a year old. I'm going to do the best I can to give them a happy, safe, well cared for life. I'm not going to pamper them. It won't be an expensive building but it will be clean. The land itself will provide most of the food. They're going to be accustomed to the idea, as early as they are accustomed to anything, that the world is theirs only as they share its work.

"That sounds a little long-faced, perhaps."

"When they are old enough to understand, I'm going to let them see how it is that the money that pays for it all is being lent to them. That they are not to repay me, but that they are to repay the home itself, so that it may be self-perpetuating, and others may come, after they have found out what they themselves can do, as independent citizens in the world, and have gone out to do it."

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Edward Barrington, Manager
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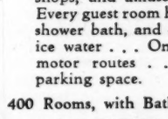
BOSTON, MASS.

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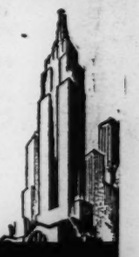
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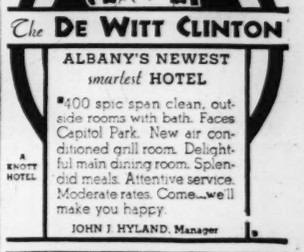

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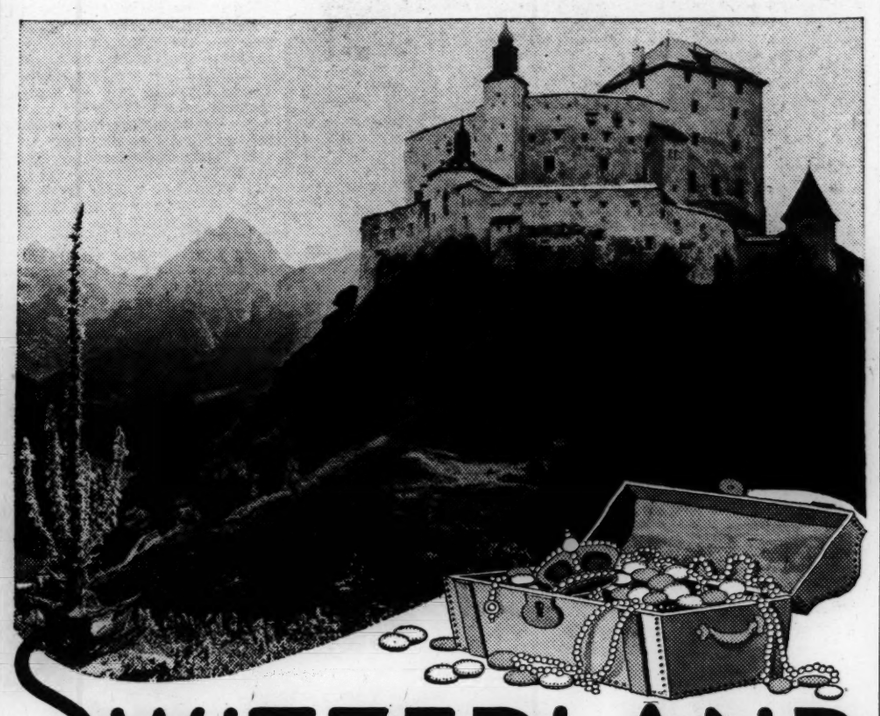

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Travel

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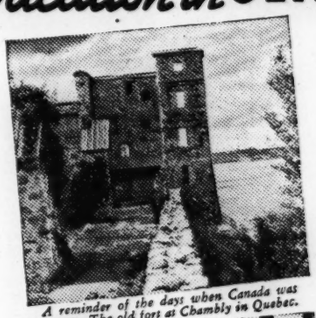

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Last Year's Summer Frock Steps Out in a New Guise

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Attractive New Dresses Made From Old

A Bit of Added Material Plus Ingenuity Equals the New Version

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Summer dresses of a year or so ago, whether for "grown-ups" or "growing-ups" may need but little alteration to put them in step with similar frocks of 1937 design. Fortunately for the home dressmaker, most of these changes will be found applicable to garments suited to varied wearers, so that they are worth considering by the many women who now sew for themselves and their children. It is also well to keep in mind that summer fabrics lend themselves much more easily to pretty trimmings and dressy effects than do winter materials; also that what may seem to be an unnecessary trimming detail, can often be put to practical use in remodeling, by concealing defects in a partly worn garment or disguising unwanted seams which alterations make necessary.

An instance of this is the modern touch given a somewhat utilitarian one-piece dress of navy blue novelty cotton by the introduction of a bit of glossy chintz printed with tiny flowers in bright blue and green on a canary-colored background. The cost was almost nothing and the change in the dress seemed like magic! As the waist showed signs of wear down the front and around the neck, it was heroically slashed in five places, these slits to be pulled slightly apart toward the neck for the purpose of enlargement. The center slash extended almost to the waistline. The two cuts on each side were much shorter so that the effect, after the underlays of chintz were in place, simulated an inset yoke. There was a narrow collarband with prim little bow of the chintz in front and three yellow buttons effected the center back closing. The original long sleeves were cut off above the elbow and this material gave extra fullness to new puff sleeves, gathered into a chintz band. The vertical seamings necessary in making the new sleeves were piped with the chintz which was also used for the belt.

With Allover Cotton Lace

Another recently remodeled frock for an adult proved the adaptability of the new allover cotton laces, low in price and to be had in a wide range of colors, both light and dark. As a change above the waistline and different sleeves seemed all that was necessary to give this dress a new face, a yard of the allover lace in an interesting design was purchased for 50 cents and proved to be the only cash outlay necessary. The front of the dress was shaped in a V outline and the lace used as a draped front, copied from a model on an expensive dress. To insure success, this drapery was first made from a bit of curtain net as a model so that measurements might be correct.

Later, a piece of lace was cut 15x22 inches, the longer measurement to be used horizontally and closely shirred, vertically, through the center. This narrowing through the center of the piece of lace, simulated the cross-piece of a bow and was placed at the base of the V neckline. The lower corners hung loosely on each side and the upper corners were brought up to the shoulder seams near the neckline. The excess lace at the top was at first tucked under the edge of the V neck and prettily arranged before being clipped off for use elsewhere on the dress. Puffed sleeves of the lace were finished with a band made from the original sleeves.

In using lace in this way, it is well to select a pattern heavy enough to form an edge finish, merely by clipping along the lines of the design. If the lower corners of this draped front are weighted with a heavy button sewed on the wrong side, the lace will fall straight and give a most becoming outline from shoulder to lower edge. The center shirring can have a clip or a small bouquet though neither is necessary as the drapery gives the effect of a bow-like ornament. It will be seen that both these ingenious bits of remodeling are adaptable to almost any type of dress, the added fabric being chosen appropriately, for the wearer as well as the garment. For instance, plain net banded with the fabric of the dress would be suitable for a child, while allover lace, even at the same price, might seem too sophisticated.

Many Uses for Ruching

A so-called "frou-frou blouse" featured by a New York specialty shop has many details worth copying by the home dressmaker in her work of remodeling summer garments. As the name implies, the little blouse is a frothy looking affair with a curved yoke and front panel of narrow organdie ruches set so close together that their picoted edges almost touch. Such a trimming, either for a separate blouse or for the bodice of a one-piece frock, would not only beautify but easily enlarge it by several inches, if necessary. As the foundation for this ruche trimming scarcely shows, it could be of a different fabric though of the same color as the garment, the little ruches being either matching or contrasting. Narrow shoulders can be broadened by a vertical placing of ruches on the short sleeves and a horizontal row as a finish. A dotted swiss, with colored dots, could be easily remodeled with these dainty ruches of organdie matching the color of the dot. The narrowest machine-stitched hem or a rolled edge is often seen on this type of trimming, though picoting gives a prettier effect, especially if done with contrasting thread.

A summer evening dress, featuring this trimming, had swinging loops of three rows of ruching instead of puff sleeves, caught to similar ruching that outlined a drop shoulder neckline. The skirt was ruche trimmed at the edge and the belt and bow, with long ends, was of velvet ribbon matching the dots in the swiss and the organdie ruches. If handmade, this dainty summer trimming makes ideal "pick-up" work as it is pretty to handle and easy and quick of accomplishment even by an inexperienced seamstress.

HELENA JUDSON.

Courtesy of the International Silk Guild and the Pan-American Exposition Fashion Dept.

Gowned for a Summer's Evening

Silk chiffon and lace are combined in this graceful summer evening gown. Its color is "Sombrero," a new beige, which is an official color of the Pan-American Exposition. Matching the lace bolero is a deep insertion of lace in the very full skirt. The flowers on the bodice are "Desert Dawn," a soft light rose, another "Panamex" color.

Beauty as the Handmaid of Orderliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Urbana, Ill.

Adventures in Homemaking

Order in the home! How desirable! But how varied are our methods of trying to achieve it! I found that it was after I had caught a glimpse of the beauty that may be expressed through order that I really began to enjoy my housework and could find the results more satisfying.

The little experience that brought me this glimpse of beauty came one day when I had gone for a walk. My little outing took me through a part of town that had been one of the first to be settled and my homeward way led along a quiet village street, bordered with magnificent elms of nearly a century's growth.

As I paused at one of the crossings, I noticed on the opposite corner a tree that stood out imposingly from among its fellows, towering far above them all, its widespread branches lifted in graceful, orderly arrangement. The charm of this tree obliterated everything else from my view and I stood for many moments admiring it and studying it, wondering what it was that lent such loveliness to its appearance.

Each in Its Right Place

The branches, bare of leaves, for it was wintertime, stood out in dark contrast against the blue of the sky and for my mood at the time this added greatly to the beauty of the picture, for it revealed that every branch, every tiny twig, even, was placed in just the right position to add to the harmony of the whole. This harmony, I concluded, was the secret of the tree's great appeal for me.

At last, content with drinking in the beauty of its lines, I continued on my way, but in those few moments I had grasped a thought that I have been able to hold to and apply ever since in my work. It is the thought of the beauty that may be expressed through order.

The memory of that tree helps me more than anything else ever has to keep my house in order. I think I shall never again find it so hard to clean a room or put things in place. The picture of that beautiful elm comes to me and reminds me of the grace and beauty that can be expressed richly through order.

At the time I hurried on, eager to prove for myself that this could be true in my home in a fuller sense than I had ever realized before. Quickly I went to work, putting things in order in the living room. While the thought of the tree was still with me I called my six-year-old boy and shared my experience with him. With a child's quick imagination he caught the spirit of it and together we went about the house finding how much beauty we could bring out by putting everything in its right place. This little incident happened several months ago, but even yet, when we are enjoying an automobile trip through the country, we call each other's attention to beautiful trees that we see where all the branches and the little twigs are in their right places.

The experience did even more for me than just to help me with my housework. It relieved me of any inclination to find fault with the children if they sometimes slip in remembering to put their belongings away. Having once seen the beauty that may be expressed through order, and realized the joy it brings to my work, I feel that it would be most unfitting to scold or nag. Instead I have had to try to find ways of helping the children appreciate how easily harmony can be brought out in a room when things are rightly placed.

Associated With Pleasant Memory

I started with a little problem that came up with the youngest. He had been dropping his sweater wherever he happened to be when he took it off. In thinking this over, I remembered how an older son for many years has been neatly folding his sweaters and laying them on a closet shelf whenever they are not in use. I do not recall ever having asked him to do this or of making any special effort to teach him to be neat about such matters but every time I clean his room the picture of those sweaters folded in such a careful way is a source of inspiration to me.

This son, now in college, is still at home and much admired by the little brother. So I told the child about his brother's sweaters. We went upstairs and looked. Yes, there they were, neatly folded and lying on the closet shelf. Then we went downstairs again and the little fellow found a convenient place to lay his sweater. He practiced folding it carefully several times, laid it on the shelf he had chosen and was pleased with the result. This has helped him to remember to put his sweater away. It is only a beginning, but he associates the experience with a pleasant memory and as we go on cherishing the love of order in our thoughts, more and more harmony will appear in our home.

Whittier gives a glimpse of the beauty that may be expressed through order in a few lines that can be helpful to any mother:

Drop Thy still dews of quietness,
Till all our strivings cease;
Take from our souls the strain and stress,
And let our ordered lives confess
The beauty of Thy peace.

VIOLA E. HOLLEY

Bed-Linen Economy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At least half a dozen pillow cases that will serve from three to six years, may be fashioned from one full-sized, worn-thin-in-the-middle sheet. Almost no strain comes on a pillow case (if you put it on a pillow properly) so these home-made cases wear far better than would patched sheets, and are comfortably soft right from the first using.

I haven't bought a new pillow case in 20 years, though I've constantly kept from six to 10 pillows "cased."

From the bottom edge of the sheet (which is always firmer than the top hem of a used sheet) a pair of full-size cases can be made. From the side edges come smaller cases for crib and cot pillows, while the soft, worn center of the sheet serves for bath-mat carpet rags, or for dust cloths.

Always be sure to use the outer edge of the sheet for the lower, or closed end of the case, for in this way the thinner, more worn part comes in the case hem. Make the side seam of the case French felled. It irons more smoothly.

It is nice to keep up a supply of firm sheets that can be stretched tight and smooth over a bed, and the "Five-Year Plan" cost of bed linen is moderate, and I always have just the right size case for every pillow.

I mark the different sized cases with simple outline stitch initials in distinctive pastel tones, which simplifies the sorting of the laundry for the different beds and cribs.

GARDENING

Do You Know These Ground Covers?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lancaster, Penna.

Nature, it seems, approves of ground covers. Rarely does one see individual plants or shrubs growing in the woodland or along the highway and one seldom sees a tree or a shrub standing alone in any landscape. Plants just naturally grow together—trees shielding the smaller plants from the intense heat of the sun and the smaller plants holding the water and leaves to nourish the trees.

A good ground cover plant must have individual beauty. It also must be a help to the plants already planted in the garden, and it must be able to maintain itself under adverse conditions. In other words, it must be both beautiful and vigorous. Every gardener can be familiar with a number of the low-growing plants which are grown commercially and listed under the name of ground cover plants.

Perennials make the best ground cover plants because of their hardiness, their habit of rooting close to the surface of the ground, and their spreading qualities. Some of these are flowering and therefore all the more lovely for the purpose of ground covering.

Phlox sublata in pink and white and lavender, the dwarf Veronicas, in shades of blue, the varieties of thyme, Plumbago, and Dianthus deltoides and many of the sedums are examples of flowering perennials suited to ground cover use. For shady places in the garden lily-of-the-valley makes an admirable ground cover.

The evergreen perennial plants like myrtle also make charming ground covers for the shady places. Myrtle is a low-growing little plant with small starlike flowers, known in most localities as periwinkle. Myrtle always does well when once established and is just the thing to plant under a tree where grass refuses to live. It is hardy and will survive the most severe winter weather. There is a little yellow myrtle found in old gardens which loves to ramble about the place brightening the sunny and shady spots alike with its cheerful little yellow flowers. Early blue violets also are lovely as ground covers under trees. In the springtime their beautiful blue flowers delight the gardener, and as the season advances the violet cover can be kept neat by cutting off the leaves as they become large and yellow and letting the little new green leaves do the work of covering up the bare spots.

Forget-me-nots also do well as a ground cover for partial shady places. They should have sun for a couple of hours every day. Forget-me-nots may be set out as soon as the weather permits. They will immediately take root and grow until frost. The dead flowers and faded foliage should be removed each day. Forget-me-nots require a great deal of moisture.

Partridge berry makes a beautiful and practical plant where a ground cover is needed. It likes woodland conditions. English ivy is good for planting near a stone wall or building to which the branches may cling or ramble over the near-by ground. Pachysandra or Japanese Spurge is also much in demand for ground coverings. The tuberous-rooted begonias are splendid for covering up bare spaces in the garden and they get along very well in partial shade. They need a rich soil. Of course these begonias are not hardy bulbs and must be lifted in the fall and kept in a dark, warm place until spring.

The old-fashioned wild strawberry found today in real old gardens makes an excellent ground cover, although it needs a bit of attention in the way of trimming. When it is covered with little red strawberries it is exceedingly attractive. Low-growing ferns are very lovely as a cover for a very informal garden that looks as though nature rather than the gardener had designed and planted it.

L. S. M.

Dramatic Touches on Shoes

The pump is growing in demand. Models with dramatic touches at the throat, off-sided versions and built-up styles are of equal importance. Colonials with unusual and classic lines are due for glory. Oxfords with new style nep are in the picture. Bicycle oxfords again reign. Straps continue, including borrowed high-line types, narrow daytime straps, multiple ones with gores, T-straps and criss-cross versions. Many sports patterns are about, including new monks.

Putting Up Lunches

One busy farm woman puts up her several lunches at night, setting away in a cool place, to avoid hurry next morning. Lids are left ajar until the last moment.—Mrs. M. N. F., Vermont.

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Perhaps some other Monitor readers would enjoy the three favorite recipes of my family.

Italian Spaghetti

Cook
½ pound spaghetti or macaroni. Put into a heated dish and stir through it
2 ounces of grated cheese. Pour over this the sauce made as follows:

Sauce

Heat
¼ cup olive oil. Add
2 medium-sized onions, minced with
2 tablespoons green pepper. Cook until tender. Add
2 cans thick tomato soup
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons sugar. Cook all slowly until onions and peppers are tender.

Raisin Pie

Scald
1 cup milk. Mix together
1 tablespoon flour
¾ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
2 beaten egg yolks
1 generous tablespoon butter and
1 cup raisins put through food chopper. Add to the milk. Cook in top of double boiler until it thickens. Then take from stove and add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Pour into baked pie shell and cover with meringue made with
2 egg whites beaten stiff with
2 tablespoons sugar. Brown in slow oven (250° F. to 275° F.).

Brazil Nut Fudge

Cook together
2 cups sugar
⅔ cup milk
2 ounces shredded chocolate
2 tablespoons corn sirup. When soft ball forms in water (234° F.) remove from fire and add
2 tablespoons butter. Cool, then add
1 teaspoon vapilla. Beat until thick and creamy. Add
¾ cup sliced Brazil nuts and pour into buttered pan. When almost hard, cut into squares.

Mrs. R. M. H., Massachusetts

The Recipes
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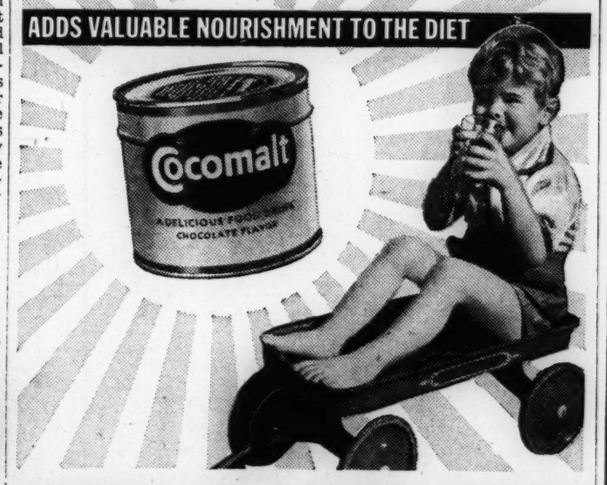

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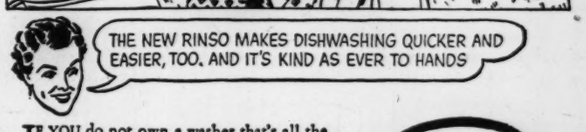

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Roumanian Journey

IT WAS misty on the morning that we left Sinaia by car. Spring comes late to these Carpathian heights, and the early hours were still chilly. The mountain clouds lay low, like a pearly veil over the towering peaks, in the great solitudes where the golden eagle hovers and the lynx and wild cat still make their homes.

Lower down the mist lay densely over the forests, cutting the tops of the giant pines so that they looked weird, their green crowns dissevered from the boles. The raindrops of an over-night shower brightened the somber, outflung branches of the trees, and the wetness brought out the pungent odor of these forest monarchs. We could hear the plashing of a mountain stream, cascading over a rocky outcrop; but the mist hid the stream from view, and deadened the sound of its waters. These Carpathian mountains hold a great stillness within their arms.

THE ROAD WOUND ahead, glistening somberly under the rain: it led us through the great forests, it twisted sharply to right or left. A flash of white walls, the wet thatched roofs, heavy, overhanging, of a peasant homestead; we had left the last houses of Sinaia behind us, and were in the shelter of the great trees.

The pines stretched away on either hand, seemingly to an immeasurable distance: mysterious, dim and green, their tall boles a reddish brown, darkened by the mist. The wild life of the mountains and the forests lies away from the roads: only in winter, when the snow lies thickly, do these creatures of the solitudes lose their fear of man and come closer to the highway.

THERE WAS A fragrance in the air as the car swept round the sharp gradients of the route: the scent of wet pine needles, delicious, aromatic. The feel of the wet, misty air against one's face was pleasant. The bare boles of the pines soared up into the clouds; now and then, as the floating wreaths of vapor cleared away, one saw a towering peak sharply outlined against a sky that showed blue behind the mist.

As the car sped on and noon came, there was a sound of wind in the trees, a west wind that meant rain, though the morning mists were gradually disappearing. There was the sound, too, of tumbling water. We crossed a mountain stream by a wooden bridge, saw the ferns and mosses of its banks sparkling under the fugitive rays of the sun. From a clearing in the forest, a heavy cart drawn by two dun-colored oxen creaked into view: its driver, a peasant boy, startlingly handsome as so many of these Roumanian people are, with brown eyes and classical features, a wide sombrero on his black hair.

Now the road plunged suddenly downwards. The mists, which had gathered again, cleared for an instant; and far below, spread out like a map, we saw the fertile plains, looking so close beneath the sheer drop of the mountain slopes that it was difficult to believe that many hours' driving still separated us from our destination.

THEN THE CLOUDS fell again: the smoke wreaths of mist covered the vista, and once more we plunged into the dim gloom of the forests. It seemed a strange isolation: we drove on in silence, the landmarks of the plains had vanished; we were cut off from all else save the trees, even the mountain peaks were now behind us, although our way still led down their sides.

The vistas of red boles seemed illimitable: the wind bending the tree-tops was lashed with raindrops, but no rain reached us through their sheltering lattice; the denseness of their dark green crowns was our protection from the storm which had blown up.

The road seemed to be winding backwards on itself, so far afield did it take us as the gradients grew ever steeper. The surface of the road was treacherous now, after the rain, and we must go cautiously.

WE STOPPED BY the side of the road to eat our luncheon. The silence was absolute. We had met no cars: saving the peasant boy with his team of oxen, the road had been completely deserted. The world seemed empty of all but ourselves. We started again, the car leaping and bounding down the slopes as if it felt a need for speed and the conclusion of its journey.

The promise of noon had not been fulfilled, and the light was still tremulous and uncertain. A group of woodcutters, thinning a gap on the mountain-side, looked like ghosts, the clear ringing of their axes somehow dissociated from their persons as these moved silently about their task. Then they faded from view behind the screen of mist and soft cold rain, and were lost to our eyes.

THE KILOMETERS FLASHED past: now we came to a little white town, its gardens showing the spring flowers which the greater heights could not yet enjoy. The long cobbled streets were deserted under the rain which fell heavily out in the open. At a window a patch of color showed a peasant woman, her embroidered bodice and kerchiefed head making a vivid contrast to the dark background of her curtain. The black gaberdine of a Jewish pedlar trailed through the mud of the market-place, where the oxen had trodden the path into puddles: a flock of geese, driven by a barefooted boy, scattered shrilly before our wheels; and an old gander bravely threatened us with outspread wings and indignant protest.

And then the forest again, but the giant peaks were left far behind us. There was a new feeling in the air. The light changed: we left the heavy overhanging clouds in the distance, and it was sunny in the late afternoon.

Now the mountain-sides dropped sheer away from the road as it wound round its lower slopes. It seemed as if we could almost touch the tops of the mighty pines along the cuttings. The last railing, swirling shreds of mist dispersed; we discovered the rolling plains again, but nearer now. We had crossed and recrossed the river many times during that day; but it wound more slowly as we came from the heights, and there were green meadows, and brown and white oxen at work upon the fields: we were in the plains at last.

AT EVERY TURN of the road, as evening drew on, we heard the jangle of the cow bells, for the barefoot children were taking their charges home. There was a warmer, softer air; we had left the wilderness and the solitary places behind us and were in the rich and fertile heart of Roumania.

Soon we were approaching the town which was our destination for that night, and in the gathering darkness its lights shone out with welcome.

Then the car was rolling over the cobbled street, long and winding with long, low white houses on either hand. In the square market-place was our inn: lights shining from its windows and wooden balconies overhanging the lower story. As we sat at supper in our room overlooking the little market-place, watching the stars, which shone brightly from a clear sky, for the rain was spent, we felt the luxury of shelter and remembered the somber loneliness of the pines, the chill of the towering peaks of the Carpathians.

E. C. D.

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By Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE BY FRANCESCO PESELLINO (?)

FRANCESCO PESELLINO was a Florentine painter (1422-1457). He was a follower of Fra Filippo Lippi who painted small sacred panels and decorative pieces; however, few works actually executed by him are known.

This "Building of the Temple," in the Fogg Art Museum, is an impressive little panel for its clear bright color, well-ordered design, and marked simplicity. Florence in this era was an active city of artists who displayed extraordinary ingenuity and who contrived methods of achieving more naturalism, and a more realistic illusion of space. These painters of the middle fifteenth century were observant of the ways of men and they invested their pictures with activity, with awareness and interest. The pictures are not remote, detached, or abstracted in the way of their medieval predecessors.

We see here to the left a figure which is apparently that of King David, beautifully clad and holding a harp. He speaks to the working men who are industriously occupied with laying a wall and setting beams. Enough of the building is constructed to show us its size and style, yet the walls are incomplete enough to reveal two figures working within. David is idealized, while the workingmen are simple folk occupied with daily tasks. Peselino here related an idea with direct statement and in good taste. He leaned neither to excess nor to over-simplification.

Artists today show considerable interest in portraying industrial themes, themes of workers hard at the job. They could learn a great deal from such early Florentine panels in the matter of conveying an idea succinctly. Although shadows and lights, complexities of perspective and foreshortening, have since been invented as a means of making ideas clearer and more convincing pictorially, we learn from this panel that no such elaborations of representation are necessary. If anything, the complicated technique of Pesellino's successors went far in weakening the ideas depicted.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Spring Walk

THE earth is warm, receptive under our feet,
Crumbling a little, making the day more sweet.
In this hollow ringed with miniature hills
The dogwood pillows up around us, fills
The air with rosy color arrowed through
With the flight of birds, with gold and gray and blue.
We are held and cradled in a rainbow light
The waking earth and a sky turned newly bright
With sun, have made between them. You and I
Are silent, having no words to call it by.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Nothing I Could Do About It

BEAUTY lately has been making me feel almost reproachful. I keep feeling, when I see yellow light on gold-tipped trees, or leaves and stars shining in the stone watering trough, or moonlight and cloud shadows on the hills—that I must do something about it. I feel wasteful if I don't manage to try to convey to paper what I have seen or felt.

It has rained, and three evenings ago I was driving the cattle down the hill and watching big black clouds turn bright with the sunset. The moon rose, shining through thin clouds, and it was a beautiful Nile-green moon. It seemed that I had never before seen such a perfect Nile-green moon and I was enchanted—but I kept feeling that I *must* do something about it, keep it some way, it was too beautiful to lose . . . At bed time I went to drive William out of the alfalfa and down to the barn, and because there were very black storm clouds in the sky, and the moon (now yellow) was shining through white spaces all the land was strangely colored—a sort of mixture of burned orange and very dark blue and green. On the hills were black cloud shadows, and dark gold spaces of moonlight, the trees were all black and the stars were so few that you could give each one your personal attention.

That was bad enough. But the next night when I went out to put William away there was a rainbow completely encircling the moon! I hardly breathed. Never had I seen such a thing. All the colors of the prism were wound around the moon, except that instead of being pastel they were washed over with old gold. Dark rose, dark lavender, dark green, navy blue, and burned orange again. A circle of white for the inner ring, and the moon was pure gold. It was too much. I knew I could never, never do anything with that moon and it made me sad.

If one could be an artist! There is something tangible about squares of paint. You wouldn't have to explain about everything you see; you could actually hold colors in your hands, and if you were only smart enough you could brush them on canvas where they belonged. You wouldn't have to say a word—just *show* what you had seen and felt. Words, of course, are wonderful, but they will get into the most confusing tangles.

After that moon I resolved not even to try any more. I said sternly to myself that I was going to enjoy beauty for beauty's sake and not feel that it is wasted simply because I can't possibly tell the world how it looks.

Therefore last night when I went after William I felt blissful and at peace. The moon was normal, the valley was gold and gray, there were the sweetest, cleanest after-the-rain smells, olive leaves were silver and the far tall eucalyptus trees were black. Also there were more stars than could be thoroughly examined and they were very pale. Killdeer called and from my "Mount of Olives" a lonely coyote howled and howled. I stood looking and listening and breathing the sweet air. There was nothing I could do about it. I felt completely happy.—JUDY VAN DER VEER, in "The River Pasture." (New York: Longmans Green.)

Anonymous

WHATEVER was the brief intent
Of the first daffodil that came,
A longer meaning than she meant
Persists beyond her failing name—
And I shall wander from this place,
In fields and towns she could not know,
My thought more shapely for a grace
Once laid upon it, long ago.

DAVID MORTON

Our Real Riches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE wind of devaluation blows anew, bringing trouble to many, and resulting in apprehension, worry, and fear. This is easy to understand, for the majority of mortals put their trust in money; and since they regard it as the basis of their daily maintenance, it is clear that every diminution of its purchasing power seems to predict corresponding lack in the future. It is fear of lack or want which disturbs people and troubles their thoughts.

In such situations it seems as if human theories and doctrines are powerless to bring people the aid, comfort, and peace of which they are in need. Human theories are based on matter, which is essentially variable, unstable, changeable, and perishable. How bitterly deceived have those people been who put their trust in and built their hope on a foundation so shifting and unstable!

Whoever would escape the depressing influence of present-day financial and economic problems will do well to turn to Christian Science, which alone is able to displace in human consciousness the erroneous material picture with the true concept of spiritual creation, its harmony and abundance.

Christian Science, discovered by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, brings enlightenment in regard to God and His creation. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she reveals God, not as the creator of matter, but as divine Principle, Supreme Being, Mind, exempt from all evil. Christian Science teaches that matter is a falsity, not a fact of existence, and that since God is Spirit, His creation is perforce spiritual and substantial. On page 468 she writes, "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay." And she continues: "Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance. The spiritual universe, including individual man, is a compound idea, reflecting the divine substance of Spirit."

When these premises of Christian Science are understood and admitted, the student perceives the perfect, illimitable, immutable, and inexhaustible nature of spiritual substance, which Christian Science reveals as wholly good. Understanding then the wholeness and oneness of good, he sees clearly that there are not two verities, two substances, two powers, but one alone, God.

Enlightened by these truths, the Christian Scientist realizes that the only resources actually existent are spiritual, wholly comprehended in eternal Mind, and possessed by man through reflection. He understands that such assets are never affected, never lessened, by what mortals call depression, speculation, or devaluation. He knows that his spiritual inheritance remains intact and untouched, and that what he has learned and grasped of Christian Science cannot be taken from him. Nor can it lose its worth, for a retrograde step is impossible in divine Science. Let us give due gratitude to Mrs. Eddy for having bequeathed such teachings to humanity, for in the hour of doubt and depression they bring us peace, courage, and self-mastery, which are needed to reduce to nothingness the false claims of mortal mind, or Satan, which Christ Jesus rightly called "a liar, and the father of it."

Resources and wealth, honestly and fairly gained, are not in themselves to be condemned. What are to be condemned are the trust and first consideration we sometimes give these things, the power we may attribute to them. When Jesus spoke the words (Mark 10:23), "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!" he noted the surprise they provoked in his disciples, and amplified his statement in the words (Mark 10:24), "How hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God!"

The goal, the ideal, the task of every true Christian, is to attain the kingdom of heaven, by putting this task before all others. It is on this condition alone that "all these things shall be added" (Matthew 6:33). "The grand necessity of existence," Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 560), "is to gain the true idea of what constitutes the kingdom of heaven in man."

In the kingdom of heaven, the kingdom of divine Mind, we have our true spiritual wealth, our actual assets, our real inheritance, or spiritual capital, which no human decree can devaluate. That which is substantial is subject only to increase, through our increased spiritual understanding and purity—and this in token of the law that the ideas of God unfold and multiply without ceasing.

The spiritual riches which we possess by the divine right of reflection, are the ideas which God, divine Mind, manifests eternally. Our spiritual riches consist of our apprehension of divine Principle, good, of the spiritual universe and individual man; the spiritual qualities which we possess and express—the goodness, loving-kindness, mercy, affection, and compassion which we manifest.

If we are confronted with a financial problem, we must at once exchange our erroneous view of matter as substance for the right concept of substance as Spirit. This mental process of replacement will lift us from unreality to reality, and we shall become conscious on earth of the kingdom of heaven, where are only abundance and harmony.

We shall then truly prize and prove the wonderful words of our Master, recounted in the parable of the prodigal son, in which the father says to the elder son (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Nos vraies Richesses

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE VENT de la dévaluation souffle à nouveau, jetant le trouble dans beaucoup d'esprits et y semant l'appréhension, l'inquiétude et la crainte. Cela se conçoit aisément, puisque la plupart des mortels mettent leur confiance dans le capital-argent, et qu'ils en font la base de leur subsistance journalière; dès lors il est clair que toute moins-value de son pouvoir d'achat semble présager une pénurie correspondante. C'est la crainte du manque ou de l'insuffisance qui affecte la tranquillite des peuples et trouble leurs pensées.

En de telles conjonctures, il apparait bien que les théories et les doctrines humaines sont impuissantes à apporter aux hommes l'aide, le réconfort et la paix dont ils ont besoin. Les théories humaines reposent sur la matière, qui est essentiellement variable, instable, changeante et périssable. Que d'amères déceptions ont éprouvées ceux qui placent leur confiance et mettent leur espoir dans une chose aussi mouvante et fragile!

Quiconque veut échapper aux effets déprimants que suscitent les problèmes économiques et financiers de l'heure présente, fera bien de se tourner vers la Science Chrétienne, qui seule peut chasser de la conscience humaine le tableau matériel erroné qu'elle remplace par le vrai concept de la création spirituelle, son harmonie et son abondance.

La Science Chrétienne, découverte en 1866 par Mary Baker Eddy, éclaire les hommes touchant Dieu et Sa création. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, l'auteur révèle Dieu non comme le créateur de la matière, mais comme Principe divin, Entendement, Etre suprême, exempt de tout mal. La Science Chrétienne déclare que la matière est la fausseté, non le fait de l'existence; que Dieu étant Esprit, Sa création est forcément spirituelle et substantielle. A la page 468, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La substance est ce qui est éternel et incapable de discordance et de décomposition." Puis elle ajoute: "L'Esprit, synonyme de l'Entendement, de l'Ame, ou de Dieu, est la seule substance véritable. L'univers spirituel, y compris l'homme individuel, est une idée composée, reflétant la substance divine de l'Esprit."

Dès que ces prémisses de la Science Chrétienne sont comprises et admises, le disciple perçoit le caractère parfait, illimité, immuable, inépuisable de la substance spirituelle, qui est entièrement bonne, comme le révèle la Science Chrétienne. Comprenant alors la totalité et l'unicité du bien, il réalise clairement qu'il n'y a ni deux vérités, ni deux substances ni deux puissances, mais une seule, qui est Dieu.

Éclairé par ces vérités, le Scientiste Chrétien voit nettement que les seules ressources qui existent sont des valeurs spirituelles, toutes incluses dans l'Entendement éternel et que l'homme possède par réflexion. Il comprend que ces biens ne sont jamais touchés ou amoindris par ce que les mortels nomment crise, spéculation ou dévaluation. Il sait que son patrimoine spirituel demeure intact, inaltérable; que ce qu'il a compris et acquis de la Science Chrétienne ne peut lui être enlevé. Cette richesse ne peut pas non plus perdre sa valeur, car tout retour en arrière est impossible dans la Science divine. Soyons reconnaissants comme nous devons l'être envers Mrs. Eddy, qui a légué de tels enseignements à l'humanité; car à l'heure du doute ou de la dépression morale, ils nous apportent le calme, le courage et la maitrise de soi, nécessaires pour réduire à néant les fausses prétentions de l'entendement mortel ou de Satan, dont le Christ Jésus a dit avec raison: "Il est menteur et le père du mensonge."

Les ressources ou richesses acquises par des moyens honnêtes et légaux ne sont pas condamnables en soi. Ce qui est condamnable, c'est la confiance et la priorité que nous donnons parfois à ces choses, le pouvoir que nous leur attribuons. Lorsqu'il eut prononcé ces paroles (Marc 10:23): "Qu'il est difficile à ceux qui ont des richesses d'entrer dans le royaume de Dieu!"—Jésus constatant la surprise qu'elles provoquaient chez ses disciples, précisa (Marc 10:24): "Qu'il est difficile à ceux qui mettent leur confiance dans les richesses d'entrer dans le royaume de Dieu!"

Le but, l'idéal et le travail de tout vrai chrétien est d'atteindre au royaume des cieux, en faisant passer ce travail avant tous les autres. A cette condition seulement le reste nous "sera donné par surcroit" (Matthieu 6:33). "La grande nécessité de l'existence," écrit Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 560), "est d'acquérir la vraie idée de ce qui constitue le royaume des cieux dans l'homme."

C'est dans le royaume des cieux ou royaume de l'Entendement divin que nous avons nos vraies richesses spirituelles, nos véritables valeurs, notre réel héritage ou capital spirituel qu'aucune décision humaine ne peut dévaluer. Le seul changement que ce capital puisse subir est l'accroissement, dans la mesure où augmentent notre intelligence spirituelle et notre pureté—ceci en vertu de la loi d'après laquelle les idées de Dieu se développent et se multiplient sans cesse.

Les valeurs spirituelles que nous possédons par réflexion et par droit divin, ce sont les idées que manifeste éternellement Dieu, le divin Entendement. Nos richesses spirituelles, c'est notre connaissance du divin Principe, le bien, de l'univers spirituel et de l'homme individuel; ce sont les qualités spirituelles que nous possédons et exprimons—la bonté, l'amour, la miséricorde, l'affection et la compassion que nous manifestons.

Si nous nous trouvons en face d'un problème financier, il nous faudra tout de suite échanger notre notion erronée de la matière en tant que substance contre le juste concept de la substance en tant qu'Esprit. Ce processus mental de remplacement nous fera passer de l'irréel au réel; et nous deviendrons conscients du royaume des cieux sur la terre, où il n'y a qu'abondance et harmonie.

Nous apprécierons et prouverons alors ces admirables paroles de notre Maitre, rapportées dans la parabole de l'enfant prodigue, où le père dit à son fils aîné (Luc 15:31): "Mon enfant, tu es toujours avec moi, et tout ce que j'ai est à toi."

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Market Regains Equilibrium But Rise Unimpressive

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Stocks today retraced some of the ground lost in yesterday's slide.

The buying pace was fastest in the morning, selected issues climbing back fractions to 2 or more points. Volume contracted later and near the final hour profit selling was sufficient to reduce top quotations moderately.

Transfers were around 1,300,000 shares.

Announcement the Jones & Laughlin strike had been tentatively settled helped the list.

Wall Street, however, believed the unionization drive would be extended to other independents as well as other industries, and the outcome of these possible controversies tended to promote wariness in brokerage quarters.

Steels, Motors, Rails Gain

Selected steels, motors, rails, coppers and specialties gave the best performance.

Bonds were uneven. Major commodities, except rubber, took a turn for the better, with gains exhibiting strength.

Conspicuous shares on the upward stride were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Vanadium, National Steel, American Rolling Mill, Republic, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Briggs Manufacturing, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Southern Railway, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Deere, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Seaboard Oil, Loew's, Paramount, Celanese and General Foods.

Many new lows for the year were touched before the upswing started. Utilities slipped a trifle in either direction. Inclined to hold back were American Tobacco "B," Skelly Oil, Barnsdall, du Pont, American Can and American Telephone.

National Supply and Newport Industries moved up substantially on first quarter earnings statements. The former revealed a net of $6.15 a share against 53 cents in the same 1936 months, while the latter showed 79 cents against 13 cents.

Carriers were not particularly disturbed by a contra-seasonal decrease in last week's freight loadings total.

Bonds Irregular

Only a handful of U. S. Government loans had appeared on the bond market tape by late morning and prices ranged from 3-32 of a point lower to 2-32 higher. Most changes were on the down side.

Much the same apathy was shown toward domestic corporate liens Missouri Pacific 5s "F" lost a point or so and fractional reverses were shown by Frisco 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and North Western 4¾s.

Industrial and utility issues were mixed to a bit lower. Penn Dixie Cement 6s, Shell Union 3½ and Bethlehem Steel 4½s lost fractions. Small gains were hung up by Walworth 4s, Utilities Power & Light 5s and consolidated Edison 3¼s.

Uruguay 6s reacted more than 1½ points, following recent substantial gains. German 7s moved up about that much.

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Recovery proceeded unevenly in the New York curb market today.

Aluminum Co. of America led the field with a rise of about 9 points. For most other leaders the rebound from yesterday's decline was limited to fractions but utilities, oils and metals participated generally while Pittsburgh Plate Glass moved up about 2½. However, Great Northern Paper dropped 2¾ on small transactions.

Wheat Price Soars When Buying Starts

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—Stimulated by estimates that 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat had been bought for export, wheat scored a maximum gain of 3½ cents late today.

Part of the export purchases of Canadian wheat were for Germany. Great Britain was also a buyer today of Canadian wheat.

Scarcity of offerings hoisted May delivery of corn 3¾ cents.

At the close, wheat was 1 cent to 2½ cents above yesterday's finish, May 1.23¾, July 1.16⅛-⅜, corn 1 cent off to 3¼ up, May 1.29¼, July 1.16⅞-1.17.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93¼	$4.93⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.93¾	4.93⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0447⅜	.0448	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1685½	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2289	.2290½	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4005	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5468	.5495	‡
Sweden—krona	.2546	.2547	.4537
Norway—krone	.2481	.2482	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2204	.2206	.4537
Spain—peseta	0	0	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0090¾	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0348⅞	.0348⅞	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0218½	.0218½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.01900	.01900	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3050	.3050	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0850	.0850	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2815	.2800	.4730
Uruguay—peso	.5550	.5600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2880	.2877	.8440
India—rupee	.3729	.3729	.6180
Java—florin	.5525	.5525	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3070	.3070	*
Shanghai—dol	.2993	.2990	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5807	.5812	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5010	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0020	1.0021	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	15.25	15.25	15.20	15.26	—.10
July	15.64	15.78	15.74	15.75	—.03

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	48	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	75½	75½	75½	M'y 13
22⅞	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	25	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
28⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	5	31	29¾	29¾	—1¼
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	7	2¾	2¼	2¼	
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	11	71	70¼	70½	+ ½
8	5¾	Air-Way El Ap	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
15¾	11⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅜
5⅜	3⅜	Alleghany	20	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
58½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	48½	47½	48¼	— ¼
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y 13
52⅛	40	Alleg pr pf	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y 13
45⅜	34	Alleg Steel (.80g)	2	34	33¾	34	
27⅞	20	Allen Indust (1)	2	20	20	20	
258½	224	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	222	220	222	—2
33⅛	24½	Allied Mills (2g)	3	25¼	25	25	—1
21⅞	15½	Allied Strs (.20g)	38	15½	15	15	— ⅛
85	79½	Allied St pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	M'y 10
83⅛	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	39	60	58½	60	+1½
39¾	28½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	9	5½	5½	5½	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
114⅞	93½	Amerada (2)	8	94	93½	93½	+1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	86¼	86	86¼	+1¼
41⅜	22	Am Bank N (¼g)	15	22	21½	21¾	— ¼
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (3)	4	62¾	61¾	62¾	+1¾
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	19	98	97¼	97¼	— ¾
174	153½	Am Can pf (7)	1	155½	155½	155½	M'y 12
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	14	52¼	51	52¼	+1⅝
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	88	88	88	M'y 13
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	8	86½	86½	86½	— ½
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	137	133	137	M'y 4
105½	98	Am Chicle (4a)	5	102	101¼	101¼	M'y 13
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
30¾	23⅝	Am Coml Alco	3	23¾	23	23	— ⅝
33⅝	25¼	Am Crys Sug (2g)	4	27	26	27	+1½
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
17	11¼	Am Europ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 13
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	13	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
58⅞	41	Am & FP $6 pf	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—2¾
68⅞	49	Am & FP $7 pf	2	49½	49	49	M'y 13
38½	19	Am & FP 2pf	3	20	19	20	+1
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	14	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	8	7¾	7½	7⅝	
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
52⅜	42	Am Hom Pr (2.40a)	*1	43	43	43	M'y 13
4¾	2¼	Am Ice	7	3	3	3	
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	M'y 12
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
58⅞	43	Am Loco	9	44½	43¾	44	+ ⅛
125	108	Am Loco pf	5	109¾	107	109¾	+ ¾
29⅜	21⅛	Am M & Fdy (½g)	5	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
13⅜	9	Am M&Met (.30g)	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
68¾	46½	Am Metal (¾g)	17	47⅜	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅜
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	
16½	8½	Am Pow & Lt	35	9¼	8½	9	+ ½
81⅞	59½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	2	60½	60	60	—1
72⅞	51½	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	52	52	52	— ¾
29½	20⅛	Am R & St S (.60)	110	21	20¼	21	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.20)	57	33⅜	32⅛	33	+1¼
36	23	Am Safe Raz (2)	2	30	30	30	+ ¾
29	22	Am Seating	3	23	23	23	— ¼
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (1½g)	32	82½	80¾	82½	+2½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	142	142	142	M'y 13
107½	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58¾	57½	58	M'y 13
73¼	48⅞	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	91	50½	48⅝	50½	+1⅝
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
56⅞	44	Am Sug Ref (2)	8	44	43½	44	
1433¼	1297⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	1	130	130	130	M'y 10
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
187	160⅛	Am Tel&Tel (9)	23	164½	163¾	164½	
99	76	Am Tob (5)	7	76	75	76	
99⅞	76¾	Am Tob B (5)	17	77½	76	77⅜	+ ⅜
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	129	128¾	129	+ ¾
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	21	14¼	13¾	14	— ⅛
29½	17⅛	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	37	18⅜	17½	18⅛	+ ⅛
107	97½	Am W W 1pf (6)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	M'y 13
14⅜	8⅞	Am Woolen	2	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
79	61	Am Wool pf (1k)	2	61	61	61	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	25	7¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	M'y 13
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¼g)	266	49¼	47⅞	48¾	+1
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	M'y 11
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	5	18⅜	18½	18½	M'y 13
37½	22	Andes Corp	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	4	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109¼	108¾	108¾	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	69	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	83¼	83¼	89¼	— ¼
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	M'y 13
70½	57½	Armstrong Ck (1g)	10	60	57¾	60	—1¾
16¼	12¼	Arnold Const (⅝g)	3	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	10¼	Artloom	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 13
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	8	16¾	16⅜	16½	
101	94	Assd DGd 1pf (6)	*1	95	93	93	—1
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (3½g)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	2	52	51½	51½	M'y 13
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	107	89⅜	87	88¼	+1⅜
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	8	100	99¾	99¾	M'y 13
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	31	48	47	48	+1
79	22⅜	Atl G & W In	1	21½	21½	21½	—1½
44	22½	Atl G & W In pf	2	31½	31	31½	—1
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	14	29	28½	28¾	+ ¼
116½	109⅞	AtlRefin pf (4)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	M'y 12
8½	15⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	— ⅜
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
18¼	13¾	Atlas Tack (¼g)	3	14	13¾	13¾	M'y 13
36¾	22¾	Auburn Auto	11	25	23¼	24½	+ ¾
9½	6	Aust Nich	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Aviation Corp	42	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
—B—							
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	15	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	14	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	1	89	89	89	—1
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 3
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	98	32⅜	31⅜	32⅛	+ ¼
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	3	37	36½	37	+ ⅝
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	4	40	38½	38½	M'y 13
43⅜	30⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	13	30⅝	29⅞	30	— ¾
32	24½	Barker Bros	2	25	24½	24½	
35¼	24⅝	Barnsdall (1)	34	25¾	24¼	25⅛	+ ¼
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
28¾	22½	Beatrice Cr (1g)	7	24	22½	22½	M'y 13
105¾	10.¾	Beat Cr pfww (5)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'y 12
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	— ½
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	M'y 12
30½	19¼	Bendix Aviat (½g)	15	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	7	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51	50½	50½	M'y 6
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	124	80¾	78⅛	79½	+ ⅛
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
129½	117	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	117	117	117	M'y 13
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	*2	52½	51½	52½	+ ¼
38	28	Black & D (½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	—1
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	21	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
49¾	32⅛	Boeing Airpl	13	33¾	32⅛	33½	+1⅜
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	2	41½	40⅞	41½	+ ½
28	24½	Borden (1.60)	33	25⅜	24½	24½	— ½
43⅞	38⅞	Borg-Warner	29	42	40½	42	+1¼
13⅝	8¼	Boston & Me	11	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¾
4½	2¾	Botany C M A		2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 13
23¼	17	Bridgept Brs (.60)	39	16⅜	15½	16	+ ¾
50⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	19	42¾	41½	42¼	+1
53½	43⅛	Briggs & Str (3)	2	45	45	45	— ¼
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)		42½	42	42½	—
8	4	Bklyn & Qu T	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
38½	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	23	23	23	M'y 10
53	27⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	9	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ½
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T pf (6)	5	80½	80	80½	+ ½
52¾	31	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	4	32¼	31½	31½	+ ½
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅜
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	5	17½	17½	17½	
25¼	16	Bucyrus-Erie	18	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	38	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
98	74	Budd Mfg pf	1	71	71	71	— 2
13	8	Budd Wheel	21	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (¼g)	14	32⅛	32	32½	+1½
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Wtch (4a)	1	52½	52½	52½	+1
35⅝	25¾	Burr Ad M (.80)	19	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ¾
11¾	7	Bush Term	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	4	28	27	28	—2
18¼	11½	Butler Bros (.30g)	6	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	29	Butler Bro pf (1½)	*8	29½	28¾	29½	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	21	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
33¾	21	Byers Co	4	22	20⅞	22	+ ⅞
34⅞	27	Byron Jack (½g)	6	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅜
—C—							
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	37½	37	37	—1
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 12
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	35	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
20⅛	12	Calum & Hec (¼g)	30	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
37⅜	26¾	Campbell Wy (1)	8	27½	27½	27½	+ ¾
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	18	26	25¾	26	+ ⅞
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	31	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
61¼	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'y 13
18½	14⅛	Cap Adm A	5	15	15	15	+ ⅛
9½	7	Car & Gen (.05g)	19	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
158	138	Case (JI)	9	158	155½	156	+1
100	85½	Caterpil Trac (2)	4	88⅜	87⅛	88⅜	+ ⅜
40¾	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	77	37¾	36½	37	+ ¾
113⅜	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
48¼	36¼	Celotex	1	39¾	38¾	39¾	+ ¼
39¼	32½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¾
79⅝	71¼	Cent Fdy	37	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
41⅜	27½	Cent RR NJ	1	29	29	29	+1¼
24⅜	14	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1¾
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10¾	0¾	10¾	— ⅞
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	62½	61	62½	+2½
23⅝	15	Certain-teed	4	17	15	15	
60⅛	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	4	54	53½	53½	M'y 13
48	26	Checker Cab	2	24	23	23	—3
68⅞	55½	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	62	56¾	56½	56¾	+ ⅞
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	95	95	95	M'y 10
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	4	80½	80	80	
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	3	3½	2½	3½	+ ⅜
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	9½	9½	9½	
6⅜	3½	Chi & NW	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
19½	11½	Chi & NW pf	3	14	12⅞	13	M'y 13
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	4	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	25½	25½	25½	+1
3¼	2	Chi M StP & P	3	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	4⅜	Chi M StP & P pf	15	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	5	24⅜	24½	24⅜	+ ⅜
70½	56¼	Chi Pn T pf (⅞k)	6	57	55⅜	55¾	— ½
11¾	7	Bush Term	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	4	28	27	28	—2
18¼	11½	Butler Bros (.30g)	6	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	29	Butler Bro pf (1½)	*8	29½	28¾	29½	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	21	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
33¾	21	Byers Co	4	22	20⅞	22	+ ⅞
34⅞	27	Byron Jack (½g)	6	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅜
—C—							
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	37½	37	37	—1
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 12
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	35	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
20⅛	12	Calum & Hec (¼g)	30	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
37⅜	26¾	Campbell Wy (1)	8	27½	27½	27½	+ ¾
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	18	26	25¾	26	+ ⅞
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	31	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
61¼	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'y 13
18½	14⅛	Cap Adm A	5	15	15	15	+ ⅛
9½	7	Car & Gen (.05g)	19	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
176½	138	Case (JI)	9	158	155½	156	+1
100	85½	Caterpil Trac (2)	4	88⅜	87⅛	88⅜	+ ⅜
40¾	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	77	37¾	36½	37	+ ¾
113⅜	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
48¼	36¼	Celotex	1	39¾	38¾	39¾	+ ¼
39¼	32½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¾
79⅝	71¼	Cent Fdy	37	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
41⅜	27½	Cent RR NJ	1	29	29	29	+1¼
24⅜	14	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1¾
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10¾	0¾	10¾	— ⅞
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	62½	61	62½	+2½
23⅝	15	Certain-teed	4	17	15	15	
60⅛	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	4	54	53½	53½	M'y 13
48	26	Checker Cab	2	24	23	23	—3
68⅞	55½	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	62	56¾	56½	56¾	+ ⅞
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	95	95	95	M'y 10
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	4	80½	80	80	
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	3	3½	2½	3½	+ ⅜
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	9½	9½	9½	
6⅜	3½	Chi & NW	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
19½	11½	Chi & NW pf	3	14	12⅞	13	M'y 13
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	4	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	25½	25½	25½	+1
3¼	2	Chi M StP & P	3	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	4⅜	Chi M StP & P pf	15	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	5	24⅜	24½	24⅜	+ ⅜
70½	56¼	Chi Pn T pf (⅞k)	6	57	55⅜	55¾	— ½
11¾	7	Chi Rk Is & P	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	5½	Chi RI & P 6% pf	1	6	6	6	
10½	6¾	Chi RI & P 7% pf	2	7½	6¾	6¾	— ¼
27¾	19	Chi Yell Cab (2)	6	19	18¼	18¼	— ¾
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	4	16	15⅞	16	
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
135¼	106⅛	Chrysler (3½g)	172	110	107½	109⅛	+1⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (3)	14	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
10⅝	7	City Strs	10	7

Business and Industry

Senator Would Have U. S. Buy Cotton for Delivery to Mills

Commerce and Finance

Law Urged to Aid Owners of Foreign Bonds in Default

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Securities Commission recommended today the protection by law of American owners of defaulted foreign government bonds.

The commission said, in a report to Congress, $1,748,898,000 out of $5,345,499,590 of foreign bonds owned here at the close of 1935 were in default.

In Latin America, 76 per cent of the bonds issued no longer pay the agreed interest. Lesser defaults have occurred on bonds issued by European and Far Eastern countries, and by Canada.

As in an earlier report on defaults in domestic corporate securities, the Commission criticized banker participation in foreign bondholders' protective committees.

Commissioner William O. Douglas told a press conference "the reign of the banker in the foreign field should come to a close."

To safeguard the interests of foreign bond holders, the Commission recommended that Congress eliminate from protective committees those financial interests with a vital stake in the adjustment of the default.

The Commission also strongly recommended the reincorporation of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., organized in 1933 as a quasi-public institution, with fiscal agents of debtor nations and representatives of banking houses issuing foreign securities disqualified from membership.

The Commission further proposed that operating funds for the council —$100,000 a year—be supplied by an independent foundation, or lent by some governmental agency. The Commission placed emphasis on its belief that private agencies should handle the defaulted securities negotiations.

The creation of a government corporation to collect foreign debts for American investors, it said, "might embitter our international relations."

The use of armed force, diplomatic representations or economic sanctions, the Commission added, is incompatible with national policy.

Railroads Earned 25 P.C. Over Fixed Charges Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Railroads in the United States earned 25 per cent over fixed charges in 1936, according to the Brookmire Economic Service, and favorable factors indicate that an uptrend in railroad business and earning should extend well into the future and thus further improve the position of railroad bonds.

While operating efficiency and economy will play a part, future freight and passenger traffic will mainly determine the soundness of railroad bonds. Freight traffic constitutes the mainstay of railroad revenue, though on many roads passenger traffic is a considerable factor of substantial importance.

Consequently, the sharp acceleration in the rise of both types of traffic which took place in the past year is of vital significance to investors who hold railroad bonds. Brookmire's study of the trends of railroad freight traffic during the year from 1905 to 1929 reveals that freight traffic increased percentagewise much more rapidly than population and notes that this trend has been re-established since the sharp setback in the three depression years of 1930 to 1932.

Brokers' Loans Less; Total $1,119,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that last week's loans to brokers and dealers made on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,119,000,000. The week ended May 12 and the total represented a decrease of $28,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week year ago totaled $993,000,000.

Comparative figures follow:

	May 12 Week	Prev. Week
N. Y. C.	$1,047,000,000	$1,073,000,000
Outside N. Y. C.	72,000,000	74,000,000

Atlas Buys More Own Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Acquisition by Atlas Corporation of 105,923 shares of its own common stock is reported by the New York Stock Exchange. As shown by the latest report, the investment company held 666,123 shares. Financial circles assumed the increase was in connection with the management's plan for limiting the amount of outstanding common in relation to the senior shares.

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Clothiers

77 BEDFORD STREET, BOSTON

Building Awards Twice 1936 Figure

By the Associated Press

New York

Private construction awards in the week ended Tuesday were more than four times the comparable figure last year and total awards about double the 1936 week's showing, the Engineering News-Record reported today.

Private awards accounted for $30,464,000 out of the $62,701,000 total, compared with $5,440,000 out of $30,151,000 in the 1936 week.

It was the second highest weekly figure this year. The total for the previous week was $59,451,000, including $26,274,000 private.

Canada Livestock Industry Facing Increased Demand

OTTAWA (CP)—An optimistic outlook for Canada's livestock industry was contained in the annual review just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It forecast an increased demand for cattle with possibly higher prices, a sustained market for hogs and a good opportunity to develop sheep raising.

Marketing of livestock last year exceeded any other year in history. Sales of cattle and calves totaled 1,282,552, almost 200,000 head more than in 1935, and more than double the sales in 1932. Hog sales totaled 3,796,953, compared to 2,057,621 in 1935. Sheep sales were 812,175 head as compared with 817,656 the year before.

"The level of cattle prices during 1937," the review said, "depends on a number of very clearly defined factors. One is the condition of domestic trade and industry. So far, there is every reason to believe this will continue to show appreciable gains, if not so much in price then in volume consumed.

"At the same time there are indications that general price levels may advance, and cattle prices should properly show more improvement than other classes.

"Purchasing power of hogs and lambs and wool has been more or less in line with those of general commodity values but cattle continue to lag behind and surely the adjustment point must soon be reached. That a further improved movement is imminent is more or less indicated after a survey of world conditions."

Dealing with the 1937 outlook for hogs, the review declared there were indications that Canada's supplies would be somewhat less than last year. The high prices of feed during the winter prevented some farmers from raising as many pigs this year as last.

One of the reasons given for the lower marketing figures for sheep and lambs was the increased tourist trade.

Carloadings Off Slightly in Week, But 14.7 P.C. Over '36

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today that 767,481 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was a decrease of 14,942 cars, or 1.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 98,615, or 14.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 192,461, or 33.5 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Last week	Increase Yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	321,068	*4816	40,787
Less-than-carlot merchandise	173,168	1860	10,399
Coal	112,074	*12,532	1456
Grain & grain prod	27,641	390	3503
Western districts	16,231	*395	*2582
Livestock	13,954	*899	812
Western districts	11,137	*708	602
Forest products	37,316	154	*5449
Ore	71,980	1798	40,781
Coke	10,280	*117	2434

*Decrease.

Standard Oil, N. J. Net Is $3.73 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) reports net earnings for 1936 of $97,774,583, equal to $3.73 a share, compared with $62,863,192, or $2.43 a share, in 1935.

The company, a holding corporation, with domestic and foreign subsidiaries, reports increased world-wide demand for petroleum products.

Gross production by domestic and foreign subsidiaries totaled 206,356,032 barrels in 1936, a gain of 6.64 per cent.

Domestic production averaged 186,679 barrels a day, a rise of 9.69 per cent. This, the report said, was much below the capacity of the wells. Foreign production averaged 377,137 barrels daily, an increase of 5.20 per cent.

George A. Ball Buys Into Graham-Paige Motors

NEW YORK (AP)—George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., capitalist who recently sold his controlling interest in the $3,000,000,000 former Van Sweringen so-called railroad empire, has exercised an option to purchase 50,000 shares of Graham-Paige Motors Corporation common stock at $3 a share, it is disclosed today.

Notice of the transaction was given in an amendment to a registration statement filed by the corporation with the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

It is understood Ball has had a financial interest in Graham-Paige for some time. The amendment revealed Ball exercised his option April 30 and made payment on May 10, or a few days after sale of his railroad interests to Robert R. Young, Frank F. Kolbe and Allan P. Kirby for $4,000,000 in cash and a note for $2,375,000.

Bankhead Urges Parity Price For Cotton Industry

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Bankhead (D), Alabama, proposed to the American Cotton Manufacturers Association that the textile industry agree to pay a "parity price" for its cotton in exchange for export bounties and other government aid.

Government experts figure the present parity price at slightly above 17 cents a pound compared with the market price for spot cotton of a little more than 13 cents.

The Alabama Senator, outlining his proposal in an address to the association's convention, said the Secretary of Agriculture would buy a year's supply of cotton at the parity price and hold it in readiness for delivery, as needed, to the mills.

The quantity of cotton to be consumed domestically during the crop year would be estimated under the usual rules of the Agriculture Department for making such estimates.

Average Price

"For illustration," said Senator Bankhead, "if consumption of 6,000,000 bales is estimated and 12,000,000 bales of production is estimated, then each farmer would be paid the parity price of 17 cents on 50 per cent of his crop and the other half of the crop would sell at the world prices. Under this plan, if the world price of cotton is 10 cents a pound, the farmers would average 13½ cents for the entire crop."

He said if the cotton manufacturers were willing to pay the parity price the Government should cooperate as follows:

1. Place a tariff upon short staple cotton and cotton goods to cover the difference between the world price of cotton and the United States parity price, adjusting the tariff on cotton goods to cover the difference in the cost of production here and abroad.
2. Fix quotas of permissible imports of cotton goods that may be allowed after paying the tariff rates.
3. Provide that no raw cotton included in the domestic allotment and no goods manufactured therefrom shall be allowed to move in interstate or foreign commerce unless the parity price has been paid therefor to the producer. A prohibitive windfall tax should be levied in an appropriate way upon earnings derived from processing cotton for which the parity price was not paid.
4. Put a prohibitive tax on jute.
5. Levy a compensatory tax on competing substitutes like rayon.
6. Pay an export bounty for manufactured cotton goods to enable our cotton mills to secure a reasonable amount of foreign business.

Bankhead said the plan would have direct advantages for the mills; giving them a standardized price upon which their budget could be based and their sales for the year predicated, and indirectly would aid them by raising the purchasing power of farmers.

Comer Speaks

Members of the association, which represents mills from Virginia to Texas, were guarded in their comments on Senator Bankhead's suggestion.

President Donald Comer told the association that wise management was seeking "some better way than its own unsupported dictum" to fix wages and working conditions of employees.

"I think some of these problems will have to be solved ultimately by some form of co-operative relationships," said Mr. Comer, a Birmingham (Ala.) cotton manufacturer."

Mr. Comer said in a prepared speech that the right of collective bargaining did not presuppose that every interest "must proceed along the same line—a regimented line."

Nat'l Supply Quarter Net Is $6.15 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Supply Company of Delaware and subsidiaries, including Spang, Chalfant & Co., Inc., reported for the first quarter of this year a net profit of $2,644,750 after depreciation, interest, federal income taxes, guaranteed dividends on National-Superior Company preferred stock, provision for quarterly dividends on the cumulative preferred stock of Spang, Chalfant and other charges. No provision was made for federal surtax on undistributed income.

The profit is equal to $6.15 each on 382,788 shares of $25-par common stock after allowing for quarterly dividend requirements on 166,353 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock of National Supply, on which undeclared dividends aggregate $5,822,355, or $35 a share. In the March quarter a year ago the net profit amounted to $493,282, or 53 cents a share on 382,717 common shares then outstanding.

For the 12 months ended March 31, 1937, the net profit amounted to $5,635,070 after similar deductions, but including $339,548 provision for surtax on undistributed earnings. After 12 months' preferred dividend requirements this is equivalent to $11.68 each on 382,788 common shares, and compares with $1,264,324, or 27 cents each on 382,717 common shares, in the same period of the previous year.

Nunn-Bush Shoe Offers Cumulative Preferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Edgar, Ricker & Co. and Loewi & Co. are offering at $100 a share 15,000 shares of Nunn-Bush Shoe Company 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock with common stock purchase warrants attached entitling holders to purchase for each share of preferred stock two shares of common stock on or before July 30, 1944.

The price at which the warrants for common stock may be used are: $22.50 a share before July 31, 1938, $25 a share from July 31, 1938, and before July 31, 1940; $27.50 a share from July 31, 1940, and before July 31, 1942, and $30 a share from July 31, 1942, and on or before July 30, 1944.

Heart of Money Problem, Gold, Seen Toyed With, Not Tackled

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—From editorial discussions, newspaper articles, and private conversations in Wall Street it is evident that the recent international break in commodity and stock prices, so closely linked with the rumor of a lower price for gold, has raised many more questions than it has settled, and that the public—including both laymen and those professionally engaged in financial operations—is still puzzling about gold.

For instance, the Wall Street Journal commences its leading editorial today on "Gold and Our Policies" with the statement that "Letters about gold have lately reached the Wall Street Journal from correspondents in nearly all parts of the country and a few abroad. They are too numerous either to answer by mail or to publish. . . ."

The latest version of the perennial problem—"What to do about the gold"—seems on the surface to be neither more nor less insoluble than all the previous versions which stretch back far beyond the apparent memory of gold standard apologists.

Money Plot Thickens

This version has developed in the last three months and consists of a truly novel twist to a truly venerable riddle. It may now be said that the drama of the gold has disentangled itself of the more stilted plot formations of the third and fourth acts and has emerged in the fifth act with all the simplicity of the original dramatic problem and the original dramatis personae.

A mere two or three centuries ago the credit "system" was without such refinements as central banks, or even paper money, to say nothing of such super-embellishments as open-market operations and stabilization funds. When the depositors got worried, every 10 or 20 years, they demanded their gold and put the banker on the spot, thereby forcing him in turn to put the screws on his commercial debtors, so bringing business to a standstill. Then the depositors brought back their gold, piled it on the banker's counter, and the cycle was resumed.

This elemental drama has been steadily complicated in the intervening centuries. Depositors, for example (and note-holders) have played bank against bank, switching their money in periods of suspicion from less trusted to more trusted banks, until the one-reserve banking system was developed, first in London, then all over.

The hoped-for benefits of one-reserve banking were expected to come from two sources—the superior confidence of the public in the one big bank over the satellite banks, and the superior confidence of the public in notes over deposits. More and more complicated devices like manipulation of the rediscount rate and open-market operations were developed to capitalize these preferences of the public in hard times, and in good times to wean the private or member banks from the century-old lure of profitable but illiquid assets.

All these complications made the elemental relation between potential gold-demanders (depositors and note-holders) and bankers, difficult to analyze or explain.

The plot thickened even further when central banks began to cooperate mildly with each other in emergencies, along in the latter part of the nineteenth century, when the Bank of France helped the Bank of England out of difficulties, and vice versa.

Same Act on Larger Stage

To make a long story short, in the last few years private gold seekers began to play one central bank off against another, just as, up to the invention of the central bank, they had played off private banks in each individual banking system against each other. They drew their gold out of London in 1931 for France, Belgium, Holland and the United States; in 1933 they ran on the American banking system, in 1935 on Belgium, in 1936 on France, Holland and Switzerland. Finally they forced every central bank in the world to default on its pre-depression gold commitment.

Now we have the same elemental forces as in Act One of the gold drama. The present movements are not from one central bank to another. They are from hoarders, as a group, on the one hand, into central banks (including treasuries and sleight-of-hand exchange funds) as another group. The private problem of the London goldsmith with his touchy depositor or note holder has become the joint and aggregate problem of the leading central banks of the world. And, because the central banks hold the reserves of whole nations in one cache, the erstwhile problems of the commercial houses who periodically were distressed by the efforts of the individual banker or goldsmith to extricate himself from depositor importunities have become the problems of whole nations who have been and may again be distressed by the efforts of their central banks to extricate themselves from the importunities of internationally minded creditors.

Gold Standard Inadequate

The past few years have provided a sorry demonstration of the alleged utility of the gold standard in international exchange. Premier argument for gold as a currency base has from time immemorial been that it facilitates international exchange and insures stability in currency cross-rates. It is supposed to do so because gold can be shipped quickly at extremely low cost to the shipper in cargo rates and insurance.

Essentially this is the same advantage as that which recommended gold in the first place for bank reserves. Depositors or note-holders, when they distrusted the banker, could come and get their money quick.

In practice, this is an advantage to practically nobody. Even the creditor benefits little, unless he is comparatively sleepless about his gold, because all the other creditors may want their gold at the same time that he does—and there never is enough for all. Moreover when he gets his gold, he brings down the house of credit about him, as though he walked off with the foundation-stones, and forces himself to live in a community where trade stagnates, employment falls away, and he is likely in the end to be engulfed in political insecurity which makes the economic security of his gold a bitter joke. This is so whether his community is a little town with a broken bank, or the entire commercial world, and whether he walks to his bank with a satchel or, with other astute persons, threatens the solvency of Berlin, London, or New York.

Liquidity a False Hope

The promise of quick and unlimited liquidity which gold redemption has held out—whether it was that of the individual banker before central banking or of the great central bank today—has been, and is likely to be in the future, a false hope, snare, and delusion. A bank on which a community depends for its currency—whether of notes or of deposits—cannot be liquidated. The effort to do so merely prostrates the community until the attempt is abandoned.

Credit management is an effort to forestall future efforts of creditors to try for their money en masse—to offset their possible future attempts to realize on what is owed them, by shifting from less to more secure property—from stocks to bonds, from bonds to deposits, from deposits to notes, and from notes to gold (if they can get it). But the warnings from high authorities—like the Bank for International Settlements early this month—indicate that there is little official confidence that this can be forestalled. The very heart of the money problem—what to do about the gold—is merely being toyed with, not tackled, and under the circumstances it will not be surprising if the superstructure of credit now rising tumbles again in a few years on faulty foundations.

Federal Authority Says Official Fears of Inflation Have Subsided

WASHINGTON (AP)—A federal financial authority declared today official fears of inflation have subsided—at least for the time being.

The official, who declined to be quoted by name, cited three major reasons for his belief that warnings against the dangers of a too "rapid upward spiral of prices" had taken effect:

1. Prices of many articles which were climbing rapidly two months ago have leveled off recently. The Labor Department's index of wholesale commodity prices dropped a little each week in April, receding from 88.3 to 87.5.
2. Congressmen are showing intense interest in the problem of balancing the budget. Strong "economy blocs" in both Houses are seeking to hold down expenditures for the coming year.
3. Government officials have shown renewed interest in the problem of curbing monopolies in business. The Justice Deparment has challenged the Aluminum Company of America under the anti-trust laws, and Attorney General Cummings has recommended revision of these statutes.

Official apprehension over the upsurge of prices was made known two months ago when Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board called for a balanced budget—at the cost of higher taxes if necessary—and action to restrain the growth of monopolies.

Philadelphia's New Businesses Employ 1835

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Forty-two new industrial and commercial concerns came to Philadelphia during April, according to the industrial bureau of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. Of these, 18 were manufacturing concerns and 24 wholesale establishments. During the first four months of 1937, 43 manufacturers located here and the number of new wholesale houses established was 64.

Employment has been given to about 1835 persons, says the Chamber.

Position of Lead And Zinc Seen as Stable

NEW YORK (AP)—Demand for lead and zinc is expected to continue good around present prices, said Francis H. Brownell, president of Federal Mining & Smelting Company, at a stockholders' meeting. Shareholders approved reduction of preferred stock by $1,144,200 through the retirement of 11,442 shares.

Mr. Brownell said the company would apply all earnings toward retirement of the preferred if it were not for the federal undistributed profits tax. He disclosed approximately 40 per cent of the estimated $2,500,000 earnings for 1937, before depreciation and depletion charges, would be used for retiring the senior shares. On this basis, he said, it was probable the profits tax would prompt declaration of a common dividend around the end of the year.

Regarding company's operations, he said the Morning and Page mines were at capacity, and it was expected other properties of the company in the tri-state district would begin shipments by June 1.

By the end of 1937 production of small mines controlled by the company was expected to parallel the 1924 annual rate of 237,709 tons of lead and 41,620 tons of zinc.

Freer Commerce Vital to World Peace, Says Sayre

FRENCH LICK, Ind., May 14 (AP)—Liberal trade policies are vital for the world's economic health and sanity, Francis B. Sayre, assistant secretary of state, said in an address today at the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade.

"Economic nationalism must be resisted," said Sayre. "Trade barriers must be reduced; discriminatory practices must cease."

Prefacing a discussion of the American trade agreements program, the assistant secretary said:

"No peace machinery, however perfectly devised, can operate with success among nations which are economically at war. Hostile commercial policies make retaliation inevitable and thus sow the seed of resentment and ill-will. The economic isolation which they engender inevitably creates unemployment, falling living standards, and widespread economic unrest. Economic poverty and distress are fertile breeding grounds for national policies of aggression. If we would have peace we must cultivate the soil for it through the pursuit of economic policies which make for friendliness and higher standards of living."

Mr. Sayre said the United States for nearly three years has been following a program involving the negotiation of trade agreements "based upon the reciprocal and mutually advantageous reduction of trade barriers and upon the firm principle that neither party shall henceforth discriminate against the other's trade."

"Sixteen such agreements," he continued, "have already been concluded with countries whose trade with us covers more than one-third of our total foreign commerce. Our effort to extend the list of these trade-reviving and trade-normalizing agreements continues unabated. The recent renewal of the President's authority to negotiate trade agreements, approved by overwhelming majorities in both houses of Congress, furnishes ample proof that the work which is being done in this direction has widespread support in our nation."

In conclusion, Mr. Sayre observed that "there are many significant indications in the field of international commercial relations of a growing trend toward activities which are liberalizing and constructive, rather than restrictive and destructive."

Substantial Rise In Sales of Paint And Varnish Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Paint and varnish sales during the initial months of this year show a substantial increase, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Moreover, continues the report, prices of paints, particularly those containing lead, were advanced by most companies May 1, 1937. Thus, the industry outlook is bright, with operations in the three largest customer fields—building, automobile and railroad equipment—pointing higher.

"It is reported that construction in the first three months of 1937 was 19½ per cent ahead of the corresponding months of 1936," the report states. "Automobile sales for the first quarter of 1937 were the best for that period since 1929. On April 1, Class I railroads had about 46,400 new freight cars on order, the largest number since April, 1926.

"This improvement in business conditions finds reflection in paint, varnish, lacquer and filler manufacturers' sales. Sales totaled $59,951,000 in the first two months of 1937, as compared with $43,985,000 in the corresponding months of 1936, an increase of more than 36 per cent.

"In view of labor unrest, the paint and varnish industry is fortunate that labor costs represent a relatively small percentage of its total product value. Increased costs of such raw materials as lead, while important, should be offset by advanced wholesale and retail prices. Moreover, as the paint and varnish industry derives a substantial portion of its business from the normal repair and repainting of buildings, it should continue to benefit from increased consumer purchasing power, even though high building costs retard greater expansion in new construction."

Popular-Price Plane Makers May Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Organization of the Taylor-Young Airplane Company, makers of light popular-price airplanes, is announced. At the same time William C. Young, executive vice-president of the company, says that it will soon file with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, D. C., a registration statement covering 290,000 shares of common stock, $1 par, of which 115,000 shares are to be underwritten by Hiltz & Co. and publicly offered at $3 a share.

Formed to take over the business of the Taylorcraft Aviation Company, the Taylor-Young concern went into production March 22, last. Although organization has just been completed, plant additions are contemplated. The company's plant is at Alliance, Ohio.

Puts, Calls, Straddles Ruled Speculation

NEW YORK—"Speculative" is the brand that the New York Stock Exchange committees on business conduct and customers' men has placed upon puts, calls and straddles.

The first-named committee ruled that "any account in which there is carried a put, call, straddle or other privilege, or any transaction involving a put, call, straddle or other privilege, shall be deemed a speculative account or a speculative transaction" within the meaning of Chapter XII, Section 7 (b) and (c).

Bureau's New Head

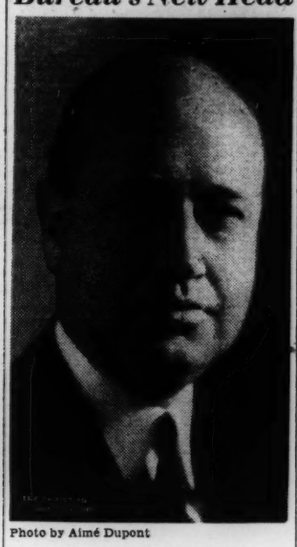

Photo by Aimé Dupont

James C. Auchincloss

Elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Better Business Bureau of New York. Mr. Auchincloss Is a Member of Auchincloss, Mills & Bergen, New York Stock Exchange, and Was President of the Better Business Bureau From 1927 to 1933

Excess Reserves On May 12 Rise To $940,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports excess reserves of Federal Reserve bank members rose on May 12 to $940,000,000—nearly double the figure aimed at when the board issued its January order to increase reserve requirements.

The January order, which became fully effective May 1, was accompanied by a statement saying the objective was to cut excess reserves to $500,000,000 and explaining the step was necessary to prevent undue credit inflation.

Board officials indicated, however, they are not alarmed by the size of the excess reserves and said their estimates were revised privately several weeks ago to meet developments.

It was learned the $500,000,000 figure was abandoned when it became necessary for the board's open market committee to spend $100,000,000 to support the prices of government securities and an agreement was made by the board and the Treasury to permit the Treasury working balance to decline.

In the last few months the Treasury working balance came down from about $1,000,000,000 to $583,000,000 on May 11. The decline in the Treasury balance, it was indicated, was intended to make it easier for some banks to meet the May 1 reserve requirements by decreasing the amounts of deposits against which they had to protect with reserves.

Secretary Morgenthau declined to comment earlier this week on whether the balance will be built up again to the $1,000,000,000 level which he originally favored.

In the week ended May 12, member bank reserve balances increased $61,000,000 to $6,943,000,000. The $940,000,000 of excess reserves included in this figure, was an increase of $50,000,000 over the preceding week.

The board said the higher balances were caused by an increase of $44,000,000 in gold stock and decreases of $21,000,000 in money in circulation and $49,000,000 in non-member deposits and other federal reserve accounts. These were offset in part by increases of $43,000,000 in Treasury cash and $9,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and a decrease of $2,000,000 in Treasury currency.

Holdings of Government securities were unchanged at $2,526,000,000 and industrial advances remained at $23,000,000.

April New York Farm Index Near Highest

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The April 15 preliminary New York Farm Price Index of 117 is the highest April index since 1930, when it was 142, the state agriculture department says.

Asserting that this represents "a continuous rise since January, 1937," the department added, however, that "the price index does not necessarily reflect farm income, since the given prices are 'weighted' by fixed weights for the different commodities each month."

Milk production per cow per day on May 1, the department said, was "above that of any year since 1928." The report added that because of a shortage of hay, "many cows were already on pasture May 1, although the pasture was generally very short."

"For the most part," the report continued, "the various fruit crops of New York State appear to have come through the winter in good condition and promise a good bloom at this time."

The maple production season was "late and short" (March 24 to April 17), the department said, and while the yield was below even the light production of 1936, the "quality is unusually high." The total number of gallons of sirup for 1937 was given as 643,000, with 291,000 pounds of sugar produced.

Increase in U. S. Export Trade Is Largest for Asia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—United States' export trade during March showed the largest gain in its exports to Asia, which increased from $32,570,000 in March, 1936, to $52,972,000, according to the Department of Commerce.

The greatest increase in imports also was on the total for Asia, at $87,244,000 for March this year compared with $54,587,000 in March, 1936.

While exports to Asia were about half of those to Europe, says the report, March imports from Asia exceeded those from Europe. The imports from Europe were valued at $80,522,000, compared with $87,244,000 from Asia.

Exports to Europe during the month were $97,060,000, compared with $83,305,000 in March, 1936, it was reported. At the same time this country's imports of $80,522,000 from Europe were up from $55,788,000 in March of last year.

Exports to Japan showed a good increase, the March exports being valued at $29,971,000, against $16,401,000 in March, 1936. Imports from Japan were valued at $17,660,000, compared with $12,670,000 a year ago.

Imports from the Philippine Islands also gained considerably, going from $12,670,000 in March, 1936, to $17,660,000. Imports from British India about doubled, rising from $6,712,000 to $11,447,000.

Total exports during March, as previously reported, amounted to $256,390,000, compared with imports of $306,699,000.

Petroleum Industry Status Called Good; Outlook Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There has been no serious weakening of the statistical position in the petroleum industry although crude oil production has been mounting to successive new record highs with current output at a daily level of close to 3,500,000 barrels, says Standard Statistics.

In fact says the report, the outlook continues highly promising and there is every indication that the industry generally will enjoy its best earnings since the peak year 1929. Profits might even exceed those of that year.

Demand is running ahead of earlier expectations, and a high rate of drilling activity has failed to uncover any tremendous new supplies. At the end of March there were 4484 wells being drilled east of California, compared with 4055 on March 1. Well completions during March totaled 2418, against 1871 in February, but no initial production of unmanageable proportions was obtained.

A further encouraging factor is that the six major oil producing states, which contribute over 90 per cent of the total output, have established May production allowables closely in line with indicated requirements.

Baldwin's Orders Up

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company, announce consolidated unfilled orders on April 30 aggregated $33,275,649, compared with $11,527,594 the same date last year. April orders amounted to $3,378,434, compared with $3,642,330 in April, 1936.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTORS

INC.

An Investment Company

Sponsors
E. A. PIERCE & CO.
New York

National Distributors
MACKUBIN, LEGG & CO.
Baltimore

Prospectus or names of local dealers upon request to National Distributors

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

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MUrray Hill 2-4541
NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

Robert Douglas & Company

Certified Public Accountants

1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence

RAYMOND D. WILLARD
NORMAN H. S. VINCENT — ETTA M. URQUHART

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bonds Easy—Curb Issues Stronger •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
36 3¼s '43-45	105.28	105.28	105.28
10 4 '44-54	110.23	110.23	110.23
45 3¾s '46-56	109.2	109.2	109.2
2 3¾s '40-43 June	105.17	105.17	105.17
5 3¾s '43-47	106.8	106.8	106.8
20 3¾s '41-43 Mch	106.15	106.15	106.15
3 3¼s '41	106.11	106.10	106.10
4 3¼s '41-46	106.27	105.27	105.27
28 3¼s '46-49	104.8	104.6	104.8
1 3¼s '49-52	103.27	103.27	103.27
70 3s '46-48	103.19	103.19	103.19
50 3s '51-55	102.2	102.2	102.2
53 2⅞s '55-60	100.15	100.12	100.12
94 2¾s '45-47	102.2	102.2	402.2
58 2¾s '48-51	100.4	100.3	100.3
82 2¾s '51-54	99.14	99.12	99.13
96 2¾s '56-59	99.12	99.9	99.9
21 2½s '49-53	97.13	97.11	97.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 3s '49	101.29	101.28	101.29

Home Owners' Loan

22 3s A '52	101.18	101.14	101.14
7 2¾s'49	99.27	99.25	99.26
6 2¼s '42-44	99.10	99.10	99.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Alleghany 5s 44	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
1 Alleghany 5s 49	91½	91½	91½
5 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62	61½	61½
10 AmIGChem 5½s 49	106½	106⅜	106⅜
10 Am Int 5½s 49	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 Am & T 5½s 43	112⅞	112¾	112¾
20 Am T & T 3¼s 66	97⅜	97¼	97¼
5 Am T & T cv 4½s 39	105¾	105½	105¾
22 Am T & T 3¼s 61	97⅞	97½	97⅝
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	104	104	104
22 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅞	105½	105½
11 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34½	33	33
18 Arm & Co 3s '55	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
17 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97¼	97¼
19 Arm 4½s '39	102 17-32	102½	102½
13 AT&SF 4s '95	26½	26⅛	26⅛
13 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
26 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
26 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111¾	111¾	111¾
6 Atl & Birm 4s '33	31	31	31
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
25 A C Line 4½s '64	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	51	51	51
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	74½	74½	74½
5 Austin & N W 5s '41	106	106	106
3 B&O rfg 6s '95	98⅞	98¾	98¾
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	86¼	85¾	86¼
13 B&O 5s '96 F	84¼	84¼	84¼
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	84	84	84
26 B&O cv 4½s '60	76¾	76	76
4 B&O 4s '48	106⅛	106	106
2 B&O 5s S W '50	104½	104	104
6 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	118½	118½	118½
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103½	103½	103½
39 Beth Stl 5s '42	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
20 Boston & Me 5s '67	84	83¾	83¾
11 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	79½	79	79⅜
11 Boston & Me 5s '55	84¼	84	84
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	92	91¾	92
2 Bkly U Gas 5½ '52	105½	105½	105½
1 Buf R & P 4½s '57	86	86	86
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
5 Can Pac 5s '44	114¾	114¾	114¾
3 Can Pac 5s '54	106½	106½	106½
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	105	104¾	104¾
44 Can Pac 4½s '60	101½	101⅜	101½
13 Can Pac 4s perp	93½	92	92
3 Caro C & O 6s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Caro C & O 5s '38	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	103	103	103
6 Cen Foundry 5s '41	100	100	100
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	29	29	29
2 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	104½	104½	104½
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	103	103	103
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	68	68	68
20 Cen Pac 5s '60	99⅞	99½	99⅞
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
65 Cen R R N J 5s '87	65½	65	65
127 Ches Corp 5s '47	124½	127	127
58 Ches Corp 5s '44	112	111	112
24 C & O 3½s '96 D	96¾	96½	96⅝
15 C & O cv 4½s '96E	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	109½	109¼	109¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	36¾	36	36¾
7 Chic Gt West 4s '59	43½	42¾	43½
1 CM&SP 4½s '39 B	64¼	64¼	64¼
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	58½	58½	58½
14 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	29	28	28⅞
76 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9⅝	9¼	9½
14 Chi & NW cv4¼s '49	17⅞	17½	17¾
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	27½	27½	27½
5 CRI&P 4½s '52A	19¼	19¼	19¼
32 CRI&P cv 4½s ,60	12	11¼	12
11 CRI&P 4s '88	35½	35⅛	35½
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
10 CRI&P rfg 5s '34 ct	17¼	17	17
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107¾	107½	107⅝
12 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	105⅞	106
3 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	103	103	103
1 Childs Co 5s '43	87	87	87
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 CCC&StL 5s '63 D	105 14-32	105 14-32	
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94½	94½	94½
8 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107½	107½	107½
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77	104	104	104
10 ClevUnTerm4½s '77 C	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Col F & I 5s '43	105	105	105
3 Col F&I 5s '70	80	80	80
14 Col&So 4½s '80	64	63	63
9 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101½	101¼	101½
5 Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
8 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98	97½	97½
12 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¾	101½	101¾
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	69¾	69¾	69¾
17 Con Edis 3¾s '46	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
7 Con Edis 3½s '56	103	102¾	102⅞
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	101	101	101
8 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101½	101½	101½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102¼	102	102
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
8 Container 5s '43	102	101½	102
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Crown Will 6s '51	104¾	104½	104½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	48½	48	48½
11 Cuba R R 5s '52	48	47⅞	48
23 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90½	90⅛	90⅛
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 D & R G 4½s '36	29	29	29
3 D & R G 4s '36	29	29	29
3 D & R G 4s '36	27	27	27
5 D & R G W 5s '78	24	24	24
26 Det Ed 5s '52	107¼	106¾	106¾
2 Det Ed 4s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	103⅞	103½	103⅞
1 E Ten V & G cn 5s '56	112	112	112
3 El Auto Lite 4s '52	108	108	108
1 El Paso & S W 5s '65	107	107	107
36 Erie rfg 5s '67	79⅛	78½	78¾
33 Erie rfg 5s '75	78½	78	78½
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 Fla E Cst 5s '74	13⅜	13¼	13¼
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	74¾	74¾	74¾
11 Gen MotAcct3¼s'51	100	99⅞	99⅞
14 Goodrich 4s¼'56	99½	99¼	99½
15 Goodrich 6s '45	105	104¾	105
6 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
7 Gt Nor 5s '73	111	110¾	111
7 Gt Nor 4½s'77E	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Gt Nor 1st4¼s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
61 Gt Nor 4s '46G	134	131½	134
18 Gt Nor 4s '46H	109	108⅞	109
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93½	93¼	93¼
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	100½	100½	100½
5 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	103½	103½	103½
5 Hackens Wat 4s'52	106	106	106
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	90	90	90
5 Hudson Coal 5s52A	46½	46	46
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	74½	74½	74½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	30¼	30	30¼
7 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	104¼	104½	104¼
2 Ill Cen 1st 3½s 51	102	102	102
11 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	72⅝	72½	72⅝
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	86	86	86
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	1101¼	1101¼	1101¼
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	81	81	81
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 52	107	107	107
5 Ind & Lou 4s 56	38	38	38
1 Inland Stl 3¼s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Interb R Tr 7s 32	75½	75⅜	75⅜
2 Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	73½	73½	73½
12 Interb RT rfg 5s66	73¾	73¾	73¾
79 Interlake Iron 4s 47	98	97½	97⅞
27 Int Hydro El 6s '44	73¾	71⅝	73¾
19 Int Paper 6s '55	97¾	97½	97¾
152 Int Paper 5s '47	100½	100¼	100¼
15 Int T&T 5s 55	68⅛	68	68
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	73¼	73¼	73¼
10 James F&Clea 4s '59	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Jones & L St 4¼s '61	102	102	102
3 KCFtS & Mem 6s '36	52	51⅞	52
2 KCFt&S 4s '36 ct	50½	50½	50½
15 K C South 3s '50	86½	86½	86½
3 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
1 Kentuck Cen 4s '87	108½	108½	108½
6 Kresge Found 4½s '45	106	106	106
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	93¼	93¼	93¼
10 Lac Gas 5½s '58	60	59½	60
5 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	59½	59⅜	59⅜
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	93	93¼	93¼
38 Lautaro Nit. Inc '75	73¼	71⅜	71½
7 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	37¼	36½	36½
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	98	98	98
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	62½	62½	62½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	57	56¾	57
13 Leh Val NY4½s'40	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	72¼	72⅛	72⅛
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	63½	63½	63½
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	59½	59	59½
4 Liggett & M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
5 Loews 3½s '46	98½	98½	98½
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	103	103	103
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
1 Louis & N 4s '40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	81½	81½	81½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	36	36	36
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	102	102	102
10 M & St L 4s '49	6½	6	6
10 MSP & SS Marie 6s '46	18	18	18
2 MSP & SS M str 5½s '78	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 MSP & SS M gtd 5s '38	26½	26⅜	26½
7 MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	24½	24⅜	24½
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	75¼	75	75
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	66	65½	66
24 Mo Pac 5½s '49	15	14½	15
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	40¼	40¼	40¼
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	41	40¼	41
28 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	41	41	41
30 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19	19	19
4 Mo Pac 5s '80H	41	40½	41
22 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	41½	40	41½
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 ct	38	38	38
10 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106⅜	106⅜
10 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106⅜	106⅜
2 Mont Cen 6s '37	100 18-32	100 18-32	100 18-32
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94½	94½	94½
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¾	103⅛	103⅜
3 Nat Dist Ph 4½s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 NtRyMex 4½s '57 asd	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
8 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅝	105½	105½
1 N Eng RR 4s'45	63½	63½	63½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	95	95	95
5 N Orl Term 4s'53	91¾	91¾	91¾
10 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	54¼	54	54
10 NYC cv 6s'44	105	104½	105
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97⅝	96⅝	97
46 NYC 4½s 2013 A	88½	88	88
14 NYC cn 4s '98	97¼	97	97
121 NYC 3¼s'52	107⅞	107¼	107½
21 NYC 3¾s'46	102	101⅞	101⅞
28 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88¼	88	88
10 NYC&HR 3½s'97	95½	95½	95½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	90½	90¼	90¼
7 NY Chi&StL 6s'38	100	99⅝	100
9 NY Chi&StL 5½s'74 A	98½	98	98½
20 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	86¾	86½	86½
8 NY Dock Co 5s'38	61	60	60
6 NY Edis 3¼s'65	99⅝	99½	99⅝
11 NY Edis 3¼s'66	99¾	99⅝	99¾
2 NY G El H&P 5s'48	121½	121½	121½
3 NY Lack&W 4½s'73 A	97½	97½	97½
37 NYNH&H 4½s'67	43	42¾	43
1 NYNH&H 5½s'54	36½	36½	36½
1 NYNH&H Con 4s '54	34½	34½	34½
4 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	26¼	26¼	26¼
8 NYO&W gen 4s '55	17⅛	16½	16½
1 NY Steam 6s '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
30 NYW&Bost 4½s'46	14½	13⅜	14¼
9 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	102½	102½	102½
5 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	77	77	77
2 Norf Sou 5s '61A	29	28½	28½
11 Norf & W 4s '96	115	115	115
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103½	103½	103½
31 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅛	111⅛	111¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	99½	99½	99½
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	104⅜	104	104¼
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73⅜	73	73
2 Ogden & Chi 4s '48	32	31	31
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104⅞	104½	104⅞
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	112	112	112
7 Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	105	104⅞	105
5 Otis Stl 4½s '62	88½	88½	88½
17 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	97⅛	97	97
6 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102	101¾	102
12 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	103⅝	105	105
10 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
7 Pac T & T 3½s'66 C	100½	100½	100½
3 PactT&T 3¼s'66 B	100¾	100½	100¾
1 Pac Tel 5s '60 Oct	102½	102½	102½
1 Park Lex 6½s'53 ct	45	45	45
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
1 Penn P&Lt 4½s '81	101¼	100	100¾
18 Pen Co 4s '63	102	101½	101⅞
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	116¼	116¼	116¼
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	109	108⅝	108⅝
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	106½	106½	106½
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	106	106	106
40 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101½	101⅜	101½
11 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
29 Philippine Ry 4s '37	28	25¼	28
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	58½	58½	58½
4 Porto Ri A Tob 6s42	78½	78¾	78¾
35 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	25¼	24⅜	25¼
43 Pure Oil 4½s 55 ww	111¼	111¼	111¼
17 Pure Oil 4½s 50 xw	103¼	103⅛	103¼
11 Readg 4½s 97 A	107	106¾	106¾
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	98¼	97½	98¼
5 Rem Rand 4½s 46	107½	107¼	107½
6 Republic Steel 5½s 54	110¾	110	110
38 Republic Steel 4½s81	96¾	95¾	96
10 Republic Steel 4½s 56	97⅝	97	97¼
16 Republic Steel 4½s 58	154	150	154
2 Revere Cop&B 4¼s56	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	40½	40½	40½
8 R I Ark & Lou4½s34	20	20	20
1 Saguenay P&L 4¼s66	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 StJosRyLH&P 5s 37	99	99	99
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	80¼	80	80
25 St L S F 4½s 78	26	26	26
14 StLSF 4½s78ctf st	22¾	22¾	22¾
17 St L S F 6s 60 A	27	26¾	26¾
8 St L SW 5s 52	54½	54½	54½
4 St L SW rfg 5s 90	40½	40	40
8 StP&KC ShL4½s41	21¾	21½	21½
4 St P M & M 4s 33	101 30-32	101 30-32	
1 StPM&M 4s Mont 37	100 2-32	100 2-32	
9 SA&A Pass 4s '43	102½	101¾	101¾
33 Seab A L cn 6s '45	17½	17⅛	17½
15 Sea AL rfg 4s !59	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 SeaAllFla 6s35A ct	9½	9½	9½
7 Shar Steel 4½ '51	110	110	110
15 Shell Un 3½s '51	98½	98⅛	98½
2 Silesian Am 7s '41	69	69	69
17 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98	97⅝	97⅝
10 Socony VacOil 2½s50	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
3 So Bell T & T 5s '41			
10 So Cal Gas 4s '65	103½	103⅜	103½
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
30 So Nat Gas 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
12 Sou Pac 4½s '68	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81 I	41½	40	41½
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 ct	38	38	38
10 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106⅜	106⅜
10 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106⅜	106⅜
2 Mont Cen 6s '37	100 18-32	100 18-32	100 18-32
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94½	94½	94½
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¾	103⅛	103⅜
3 Nat Dist Ph 4½s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 NtRyMex 4½s '57 asd	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
8 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅝	105½	105½
1 N Eng RR 4s'45	63½	63½	63½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	95	95	95
5 N Orl Term 4s'53	91¾	91¾	91¾
10 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	54¼	54	54
10 NYC cv 6s'44	105	104½	105
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97⅝	96⅝	97
46 NYC 4½s 2013 A	88½	88	88
14 NYC cn 4s '98	97¼	97	97
121 NYC 3¼s'52	107⅞	107¼	107½
21 NYC 3¾s'46	102	101⅞	101⅞
28 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88¼	88	88
10 NYC&HR 3½s'97	95½	95½	95½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	90½	90¼	90¼
7 NY Chi&StL 6s'38	100	99⅝	100
9 NY Chi&StL 5½s'74 A	98½	98	98½
20 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	86¾	86½	86½
8 NY Dock Co 5s'38	61	60	60
6 NY Edis 3¼s'65	99⅝	99½	99⅝
11 NY Edis 3¼s'66	99¾	99⅝	99¾
2 NY G El H&P 5s'48	121½	121½	121½
3 NY Lack&W 4½s'73 A	97½	97½	97½
37 NYNH&H 4½s'67	43	42¾	43
1 NYNH&H 5½s'54	36½	36½	36½
1 NYNH&H Con 4s '54	34½	34½	34½
4 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	26¼	26¼	26¼
8 NYO&W gen 4s '55	17⅛	16½	16½
1 NY Steam 6s '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
30 NYW&Bost 4½s'46	14½	13⅜	14¼
9 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	102½	102½	102½
5 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	77	77	77
2 Norf Sou 5s '61A	29	28½	28½
11 Norf & W 4s '96	115	115	115
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103½	103½	103½
31 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅛	111⅛	111¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	99½	99½	99½
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	104⅜	104	104¼
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73⅜	73	73
2 Ogden & Chi 4s '48	32	31	31
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104⅞	104½	104⅞
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	112	112	112
7 Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	105	104⅞	105
5 Otis Stl 4½s '62	88½	88½	88½
17 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	97⅛	97	97
6 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102	101¾	102
12 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	103⅝	105	105
10 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
7 Pac T & T 3½s'66 C	100½	100½	100½
3 PactT&T 3¼s'66 B	100¾	100½	100¾
1 Pac Tel 5s '60 Oct	102½	102½	102½
1 Park Lex 6½s'53 ct	45	45	45
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11 Readg 4½s 97 A	107	106¾	106¾
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1 Saguenay P&L 4¼s66	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 StJosRyLH&P 5s 37	99	99	99
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	80¼	80	80
25 St L S F 4½s 78	26	26	26
14 StLSF 4½s78ctf st	22¾	22¾	22¾
17 St L S F 6s 60 A	27	26¾	26¾
8 St L SW 5s 52	54½	54½

Blast on Warship Off Spain Starts Inquiry by British

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—The British Admiralty officially announced today that eight men were killed aboard the Destroyer Hunter yesterday, when it was rocked by an explosion just off the government-held city of Almeria on the southern Spanish coast.

Despite the insistence of Spanish Government sources at Valencia and Almeria that the blast was caused by an attack from "a German submarine," a floating mine laid during the months-old Spanish civil war was understood to have been definitely established as the cause of the disaster.

The official announcement came as the Admiralty launched an investigation at Almeria to determine who laid the mine and to fix responsibility for what observers believed would be a stern protest.

The victims of the explosion which ripped open the warship's bows in midafternoon were three petty officers, four seamen and a stoker.

Fourteen other members of the crew were injured, some of them seriously, announcement, made after a thorough check of the ship's roll, said.

Dispatches from Gibraltar said that the destroyer, one of Britain's newest men-of-war, was on duty as a unit of the international "hands-off-Spain" patrol when she appears to have struck the floating mine about four miles off the southeastern corner of Spain where it juts out into the Mediterranean.

The British navy swung into quick action as the Hunter's radio reported her plight. While the crew of the Hardy was recalled from shore-leave and placed on immediate duty status, the Hunter's sister destroyer, the Hyperion, and the cruiser Arethusa also steamed for the scene.

The first radio calls brought the Spanish Government battleship Jaime Primero and Destroyer Lazaga, cruising in the vicinity, to the assistance of the Hunter, which was taking water rapidly.

Survivors of the complement of 145 men were removed quickly, as the destroyer seemed to be sinking, but it was later found she was in no danger and was towed to Almeria for the detailed examination today by British and Spanish naval authorities.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

his tactical line that it is Congress which is out of step with the genuine opinion of the country.

Any sampling of public opinion tends to be impressive to members of Congress, and therefore the President's tactics have more chance of success, in the opinion of observers, than any other course he might choose. All the same, there were no penitents at Union Station to meet the President this morning, unlike 1934, when a couple hundred congressmen followed a brass band across the plaza to greet the Executive.

Instead, only Cabinet members and department officials were at the station, together with the Roosevelt family. After a little persiflage over a Texas sombrero that the President was wearing, and another he had brought up to Vice-President Garner and presented to him at the station, Mr. Roosevelt went to the White House.

Have Just Begun to Fight

Thus, in a specially arranged press conference held on his way back to Washington, Mr. Roosevelt declared that the people as a whole now understand the aims of his Administration, and support them just as they did in 1932, 1934, and 1936.

Far from showing any fears or weaknesses, the President broadcast through the press the message of his speech at Madison Square Garden, New York, just before the November polling:

"We have just begun to fight."

This attitude, whatever the President really intends to do when he confronts the actual situation in Congress, is obviously the only one he could adopt. Any sign of weakening, any hint of compromise, would be a blunder inconceivable in so finished a political strategist as Mr. Roosevelt. Naturally, he comes back to Washington imperturbable, cheerful, and aggressive. But what he actually does as the days and weeks unroll may well be a different matter.

However, Mr. Roosevelt's confidence—particularly his assertion that the people understand and support his program—has always before carried political magic with it. The most striking instance was in 1934. Prior to the President's Florida fishing trip in March of that year, Congress had been growing restive under his guiding hand, shown through a stiff program of "must" legislation.

In a Pretty Snarl

For about three weeks, the legislators were left to their own devices, and they got in a classic snarl. They were undisciplined, but the opposition did not seem to be able to organize itself effectively. Just as the President went away, House and Senate were passing measures nullifying his early economy program, and drawing the teeth of his tax and stock exchange control bills. The Dr. Wirt investigation was giving the opposition spectacular headlines.

Then the President returned, broadcasting in 1934 as in 1937 that the people were really with him. Then, as now, he said the equivalent of "We have just begun to fight." Indeed, he told the 200 representatives and 30 senators who came to greet him at the station, in an odd and somewhat sheepish demonstration, that:

"I gather that both houses of Congress have been having a wonderful time in my absence. . . . I have come back with all sorts of new lessons I have learned from barracuda and sharks; I am a tough guy."

In 1937, the President seeks the same result with tactics somewhat less blunt. His lessons this time come not from the tarpon, but from citizens with whom he says he has been in contact. He is not so much a "tough guy" as a strategist seeking his end by indirect but perfectly plain—language.

But however forceful the presidential assertions that he has strong popular support, the national situation is far different from 1934, or any previous year on which the Chief Executive has come back to a recalcitrant Congress. Here are the main differences:

1. The Supreme Cour plan has sent a deep rift down the Democratic group in Congress, and opposition leaders have burnt their bridges behind them as far as the present plan is concerned. If the President refuses compromise, he faces defeat. More important, perhaps, is the atmosphere produced by the plan—a sense of widespread apprehension, criticism, and general breaking of political lines that prevailed last November. Few indeed are the outspoken defenders of the President's plan, in Congress or in the country. Of inchoate opinion, to which the President refers, there are several interpretations, and Congressional leaders are impressed by the mailed protests they have received, and their own protracted studies of opinion in their own districts.

2. The economy drive obviously has great support in the country, and dissatisfaction with the relief system has steadily grown. Congress not only is following a popular trend, but is reasserting its own control over the purse which has been mainly in presidential hands for several years.

3. It is the President's second term; no longer is he a forthcoming standard bearer in a national election; rather, jockeying among lesser leaders for the 1940 nomination is getting underway, and under these conditions political discipline traditionally weakens.

Though President Roosevelt's motives and methods in asserting his closeness to the people are clear and obvious, such factors as those just listed make Washington observers feel that either compromise or piecemeal defeat are inevitable results. The absence of prominent congressional leaders from the party which greeted the President was striking.

It is suggested that it is perhaps the President, and not Congress, who is out of touch with the real situation controlling events here.

But Postmaster General Farley, who journeyed to Indianapolis to ride back with President Roosevelt and inform him of the political landscape, is a realist.

Eckener Studies Testimony Taken in Hindenburg Crash

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 14 (AP)—All the evidence developed in three days of testimony and a number of painstaking searches of the Hindenburg wreckage was submitted today to Dr. Hugo Eckener, chief of the Zeppelin Company and potentially the most imporant witness for the commerce department's investigation of the tragedy.

Although Dr. Eckener was thousands of miles away in Vienna when the great ship crashed May 6, members of the three-man Department of Commerce inquiry board say he will be one of the most important, if not the most important, person to testify.

To give him full opportunity to go over the stories told by navy experts, ground crew members and crew survivors, the board called off its forenoon session today. Besides studying the testimony, Dr. Eckener arranged to view motion pictures and newspaper photographs of the disaster with the American investigators in the hope that his knowledge of airships would help him detect the hitherto undiscovered cause which sent the Zeppelin flagship to her doom.

Views Pictures of Crash

It was Dr. Eckener's request that he first be shown the pictures. After he viewed them the 68-year-old air veteran went out to the skeleton of the ship on the naval air station landing field.

Whether Dr. Eckener would be called to testify in the latter session today was uncertain, however, for board members said they had not decided what witnesses would be heard.

Working with Dr. Eckener in his survey of verbal and photographic evidence were the other members of the official six-man German investigating committee which he heads. They started their study immediately after arriving in New York harbor last night.

One point American investigators hoped Dr. Eckener might be able to clarify was whether the dirigible probably valved some of her highly inflammage hydrogen before she blew up.

Guest of Rosendahl

The airship veteran was the guest of Commander Charles E. Rosendahl at the Naval Air Station. Sentries guarded his privacy. His wishes will be given precedence, officials said.

Dr. Eckener gave out a statement that Germany intended first to perfect trans-Atlantic service in cooperation with the United States before it had hoped to substitute noninflammable helium for hydrogen.

In answer to written questions whether he would accept findings of the American inquiry now under way he wrote:

"Of course we will accept such findings."

On the question of sabotage he said:

"Only if definite clues point to sabotage could we accept such a conclusion."

Maryland Efficiency Move

(Continued From Page 1)

man, an engineer and financier, as chairman, and the city's principal business houses enthusiastically lent their fiscal experts, accountants and engineers, for a study of the municipal set-up.

They found much inefficiency in the city government—not, perhaps, a studied inefficiency, but merely the lack of systematic procedure that always marks governmental activity unless a critical and, at the same time, powerful surveying agency takes a hand. The commission was exactly the surveying agency that was needed.

First of its recommendations was that a central pay-roll bureau be set up to relieve each municipal department of the necessity of maintaining its own pay-roll section, with the consequent multiplication of employees. It also discovered that each city bureau was sending out its own bills, each buying its supplies independently, each storing its supplies as it thought best, each had its own independent force of engineers and workmen.

As a result of these recommendations there were established a central pay-roll bureau, a bureau of disbursements, to control the expenditures of each city department and to keep track of those expenditures, and a bureau of receipts, to send out bills and to collect them.

Keeping Things Straight

This was followed by a department of public works, to prevent duplication of labor. A city purchasing agent was named to purchase supplies involving expenditures of not less than $500 and a system of city storage was established.

These changes had far-reaching effect. Costs of government began to show an almost immediate decline, and efficiency showed a consequent improvement. It began to dawn upon the people that in the Efficiency and Economy Commission they had something worth while.

When a new Mayor was elected in 1927, he displayed little interest in the commission and it became more or less moribund. But the original impetus which led to the establishment of the body was far from dead. The same men who had originally sponsored it were so impressed with its work that in 1929 another commission, which was, in practical effect, a continuation of the older unit, was set up.

Bulletins began to issue from the commission's office at frequent intervals. It kept a sharp eye on the city's credit, and when an issue of bonds which would have sent the municipal debt far in excess of the 7 per cent of taxable basis which is regarded as safe was proposed, the commission promptly issued vigorous warnings.

The cost to the taxpayer of borrowed money was studied and warnings of deficits to come were sounded — and later the warnings were borne out. When politicians advanced pet schemes involving the spending of tax money, the commission exposed them—not, however, without careful and scientific study to reveal the essential weakness or lack of real need for the expenditure.

All this work and research had an exceedingly important result. It kept Baltimore solvent during the depression, maintained the municipal treasury in a sound condition, saved millions for the taxpayers, led investors to pay high prices for municipal bonds and thus kept interest rates low.

Other cities have sent their fiscal experts here to study the commission's work and to report on the advisability of establishing similar bodies in those cities. Among these were Chicago, Boston and Atlanta. Philadelphia newspapers sent their best correspondents here to report on the city which had taken over business methods in municipal government.

Now State Gets Help

To Baltimore's taxpayers the most important result of the commission's work is this elementary fact: Tax rates have been reduced. They went down even during the depression.

Now, with the state finances in a chaotic condition, the commission proposes to inquire closely into them, with a view to straightening out conditions there if it is humanly possible. For these conditions no particular blame attaches to anyone. They result primarily from the fact that a new administration—Republican—is nominally in charge of the state government after a 15-year regime during which the late Gov. Albert C. Ritchie was a virtual tsar. Mr. Ritchie, during his four terms, kept state finances on an even keel—not, however, without some doubtful bookkeeping practices and appropriation switching which later came to light.

The administration of Gov. Harry W. Nice is today wrestling with the problem of state finances during a time of considerable stress, and indications are that he will welcome the aid of the commission, but whether this aid is welcomed or not, the commission is going ahead with its program of calling attention to unwise bond issues, recommending revisions in the governmental setup, and demainding that the tax rate be held down.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

North Carolina

Winston-Salem—Second Sundays, 4:15 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Change in Schedule

Maryland

Hagerstown—Saturdays, May 15 and 29, June 12 and 26, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

North Carolina

Asheville—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a. m., WWNC, 570kc.
Winston-Salem—Daily, 11:15 a. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Crime Laboratory Of G-Men Becomes Capital Showplace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The G-Men's crime laboratory has become one of the most popular show places in Washington.

Records reveal that between 25,000 and 30,000 persons see the crime-detecting and combating machinery in the new Department of Justice building each year. When the exhibit was first opened to the public two years ago there were two scheduled tours a day. Now there are four.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Visitor

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has visited the laboratory three times with various groups of guests. It is the first thing White House guests—especially young ones—want to see when they come to Washington, she says. Several movie stars have been through.

The record for a single day was set during Easter Week this year, when 1700 persons visited the laboratory.

Visitors are usually taken through in groups of not more than 25 so they will be sure to hear all the guides have to say. Right now, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Bureau of Investigation, is making plans for receiving between 25,000 and 30,000 Boy Scouts who are expected here the first part of July for their national jamboree.

7,000,000 Fingerprints

Most of those who visit the laboratory stop to have their fingerprints taken. The bureau puts these away in its civilian file where they may someday be of use in locating missing people or in identifying them for other purposes.

At the present time, the bureau has on file approximately 350,000 civilian and 7,000,000 criminal fingerprints.

Tipsy Pedestrians Found Big Factor In Road Fatalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 14 — Drunken pedestrians are involved in more fatal accidents on Pennsylvania highways than are drunken drivers, it is revealed by a study just completed by the Keystone Automobile Club. In the seven-year period covered by the survey, 550 intoxicated pedestrians and 308 intoxicated drivers were killed.

"There has been an amazing increase in the number of intoxicated pedestrians killed on Pennsylvania highways," Edward P. Curran, safety director of the club, stated. "In 1903, the number, as shown in official State reports, was only three whereas in 1936 the figure had soared to 152.

"This is the more surprising in view of the generally accepted belief that a major safety problem concerns the curbing of drunken driving. While, of course, the figures are not to be construed as minimizing in any degree the seriousness of the drunken driving menace, they certainly open up a new line of thought in relation to the problem. Obviously, the drunken pedestrian must come in for more attention. He can't be allowed to stagger along streets to the peril of his life under modern traffic conditions."

There has been a constant increase, the study shows, in both drunken pedestrian and drunken motorists fatalities since 1930, but in every year except 1932 the number of intoxicated pedestrians killed outranked the number of inebriated motorists in highway fatalities.

Another significant trend, the investigation shows, is an increase in the number of drunken pedestrians injured and a corresponding decrease in the number of drunken motorists in the casualty lists. Up to and including 1934 the reports showed more motorists in the injured column, but in 1935 and 1936 the order was reversed. In '35 there was a total of 797 pedestrian and 770 motorist injuries. Last year drunken pedestrians injured numbered 992, against 840 drunken motorists.

Mr. Curran expressed the belief that state statistics tell only part of the story. Both police and witnesses in accident cases are reluctant, he pointed out, to accuse victims or participants of intoxication, with the result that many accidents where drinking unquestionably is a contributory cause are not so recorded.

Spring Flood in Alaska Foot Deep in Fairbanks

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, May 14 (AP)—Refugees crowded upper stories of chilly hotels today as flood waters of the Chena River cut a path through a cemetery above Fairbanks and flowed a foot deep in some places through the streets. Director Norman Dawn of Republic Pictures Corporation and 11 associates were marooned on Three Vannel Island, but were in no danger. They went there to film ice scenes.

Jack Weatherwax, animal trainer for the company, swam the river and reached Fairbanks, after the company's boat was swept away. He returned to the island in a poling boat with supplies. The Chena and Tanana Rivers are frozen each winter from about November to May. The Chena ice broke Tuesday and the Tanana ice moved out Wednesday. Ice jams formed, damming the water.

Woodman Spares Old Elm When Residents Protest

WARSAW, N. Y, May 14 (AP)—The time-honored plea, "woodman, spare that tree," has saved a century-old elm on the lawn of Wyoming County's new $46,000 court house.

The plea was directed by Warsaw residents to the county board of supervisors, which had decreed the old elm must come down to make way for a concrete walk. The board now has decided to build the walk around the tree. Village board records show that the tree was "several years old" when planted with several others in 1853.

Women Control Home Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Women make 85 per cent of the final decisions in home purchases, according to Charles S. Wanless of Springfield, Ill., vice-president of the Great Lakes Region of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which opened its central Atlantic regional convention at the Biltmore Hotel.

Mr. Wanless, who is president of the newly-formed Home Builders' Guild, which will seek to reduce costs of house building, described what a house must be if it is to meet with feminine favor.

"Now matter how well the house is constructed," he declared, "nor how fine its outside appearance and setting may be, great attention must be given to creating an inside appeal for the sake of the housekeeper. After all, the woman of the house must spend a large part of every day in the kitchen and it should be as efficient a workshop as her husband's office.

Kitchen and Bathroom

"The kitchen should be as perfectly designed and as completely engineered as possible, and should be equipped with all of the labor-saving devices and built-in cabinets possible within the price range of the specific house. Next, women love an attractive bathroom."

Construction features that need emphasis, according to Mr. Wanless, are full excavations, well-constructed foundations, a sufficient amount of steel throughout the construction and plenty of insulation.

Indication of a "great real estate recovery" and a marked advance in values for 1937 are evident, it was stressed by Joseph E. Catharine of Brooklyn, vice-president of the central Atlantic region, who also spoke this morning.

"The year will undoubtedly see a movement in many cities to eradicate slums which have been a menace to health and property values," he said. "Many buildings are being rehabilitated by institutional holders, and other owners, thus improving their neighborhoods.

"With a seven-year stoppage on home building behind us, occupancy of single family dwellings has reached the point where in many cities there is less than 1 per cent of desirable space vacant. Construction of new family units has become the biggest news in the construction industry. Figures reported to the National Association of Real Estate Boards for March show the largest monthly increase since the recovery began, though production, it must be remembered, is still only at 52.6 per cent of the 1926 rate.

"But in recent weeks especially rising construction costs have come to be a serious deterrent on new building. They have definitely slowed down new home building in many parts of the country.

"Vacant lots for home sites are again beginning to sell. Real estate as a whole over the country is moving at the highest rate since 1930."

The leasing of down-town business properties has become so active that bonuses are again being paid to obtain early possession of a wanted location, according to Mary Levy, of Chicago, treasurer of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Neighborhood Improvement

Paul E. Stark of Madison, Wis., president of the association, asked for support of the Neighborhood Improvement Act, submitted as a model statute for all states in an effort to protect neighborhoods from undesirable encroachments and overcome blighted areas. This proposed legislation has made progress particularly in Missouri and in Illinois, he said.

The Home Builders' Guild, formed last night, outlined the following as objectives:

To identify to the public those home builders who have proved their competence, and whose product can be relied upon.

To establish standards of practice.

To exchange experience and to aid in the development of better technique in home building.

To seek co-operative effort to lower the costs of construction and ownership to the home purchaser.

To represent the interests of its members in public matters, and to engage in such other activities as may be approved by its membership and by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Burden of Caring For Needy Put Up To Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Sweatshop conditions have improved, but few are ready to conclude the fight is won, according to Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, at the annual luncheon of the Consumers' League of New York at the Pennsylvania Hotel today. Governor Murphy placed the responsibility for this on government.

"Only government can stop the practice of forcing women and children to toil under conditions which violate every sense of decency and fair play," he declared. "Only government can rescue the middle-aged and elderly who have been so crushed by economic circumstance that life and all it stands for have lost meaning. These unfortunates have nowhere else to turn. If their leaders fail them now, they only sink deeper into the mire of despondency and worthlessness.

Glow of Hope Seen

"But let government make their happiness its concern and let it provide the machinery whereby the under-privileged can rebuild their shattered existence, and life once more will glow for them with hope."

Governor Murphy praised the Supreme Court's decision in the Washington minimum wage case.

"The door seems open to state wage and hour laws for men, as well as for women," he continued. "The extreme necessity for laws protecting the latter needs no elaboration, but we must not overlook the almost equal necessity of protection for men. Certainly we cannot fall back on the rhetorical absurdity that to give men protection of minimum wage and maximum hour guarantees is to deprive them of their right to contract.

"As Mr. Justice Stone remarked in dissenting from the decision outlawing the New York wage law, there is, indeed, 'grim irony in speaking of the freedom of contract to those who, because of their economic necessity, give their services for less than is needful to keep body and soul together.'"

The effects of such deprivation, the Governor emphasized, cannot be ignored.

Larger Share Demanded

"In far-flung sector of the nation, the underprivileged have risen to demand a larger share of the products of their toil and a voice in the management and organization of their work," he continued. "We may shy from the truth as long as we please, or we may seek to discredit protesting workers with epithets and abuse, but we cannot escape from the unalterable truth that their protests are warnings of a discontent, which, unheeded, bodes no good for the stability of our system.

"Happily, we are through, by and large, with the degradation in which industrial workers labored during the black years before the turn of the century. . . . We no longer have shop girls slaving behind counters from 7:45 a. m. until 11 p. m., snatching a moment during the wearying day to eat a frugal meal, for the pathetic remuneration of $3 a week. We are done with the era when men sweated in textile mills from 5 a. m. until 7 p. m. under physical conditions that today would be looked upon with revulsion. . . .

"But surely wen cannot be so naïve, if not so blind, as to believe that these goals have now been attained to the limit of our ability to achieve them.

"Government's stake in this large job of implementing democracy is most significant," he added, "because government is far and away the best equipped and the most strategically situated to undertake the task."

Plane Flew Six Seconds

In 1895 Samuel P. Langley built a steam-power airplane that flew for six seconds.

New Deal to Open Quoddy Village As School for Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—After lengthy delay, the National Youth Administration has completed plans for setting up a training school for youth at Quoddy Village, Maine, where a New Deal plan to harness tidal waters for a huge power system was halted by Congress.

The NYA announced last September that it would set up such a school in the village built near Eastport, Maine, for the housing of Quoddy workers, but the plan lagged through the winter.

Now Aubrey Williams, NYA director, has notified New England youth directors to begin the selection of young men for a five month enrollment period begining June 1 For the time being, it was said, enrollment will be limited to 250 young men between 18 and 25 living in New England.

The young men will divide their time about equally between work and practical instruction in a wide variety of occupations. Their earnings will average approximately $20 a month plus the cost of subsistence.

Basis for Selection

State youth directors in New England were told that candidates should be selected who have a marked need for a "try-out" in various occupations as a basis for planning of future work and training. "Look for the young man who is now working as a laborer or in a semiskilled job who doesn't know what he wants to do but who has demonstrated his capacity for development within the range of his interests and aptitudes," they were notified.

"Selection should not be based on too advanced scholastic standing," the announcement said. "As much can be done in helping the laborer find his place as a good handyman as in assisting a promising semi-skilled worker to try out and choose a skilled trade."

Slum Landlords And Mothers Ask Government Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Slum landlords and dwellers alike here today turned to government aid, as bankers owning nearly 4 per cent of the city's 67,000 old-law tenements and holding mortgages on 38 per cent more, praised a proposal for city rehabilitation of their properties through relief funds, and East Side mothers declared the Government must step in. The burden of the mothers' plea was that they were "well-nigh helpless to improve their living conditions against the well-organized real estate associations and the banks which block their every effort."

Banker commendation of the city's low-cost housing committee's plan to set up an agency to lease old-law tenements on $1-a-year liens and renovate and operate them for a three-year period in conjunction with Emergency Relief Bureau funds came from members of the mortgage committee of the State Savings Bank Association. The rent allowances now disbursed for relief cases would partially finance the proposed undertaking, and the bankers' committee praised it as "a really constructive contribution to this vexing question."

Quick Action Urged

As spokesman for the bank owners, Robert L. Hoguet, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, urged that the rehabilitation agency be set functioning speedily, with the understanding that it pay all charges and, at the expiration of the three-year lease period, the buildings be returned to their owners with no added liens against them.

He thought, however, that the plan should be modified in some respects. Especially with regard to the estimate that $3500 would be the average rehabilitation cost and that a $5-a-room rental could be expected. In the opinion of bankers, he said, repairs to bring the properties into conformity with multiple dwelling law regulations would more nearly average a minimum of $5000 a building. The project calls for $100,000,000 expenditure.

Mr. Hoguet said the banks saw the proposal as a "distinct improvement" over the prior lien bill now before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, which would empower the city with the right to repair "old-law" tenements and assess the cost as a lien prior to the mortgages, with 10 years for payment.

"The savings banks are opposed to the passage of this legislation as unconstitutional, and are intending to ask the Governor not to sign the bill," he said.

Mothers' Clubs to Act

Women of the tenement areas, joined as the League of Mothers' Clubs of the United Neighborhood House, likewise are preparing to petition the Governor. Their veto request, however, concerns a bill that would give landlords a moratorium on enforcement of the multiple dwelling law until next February, with full exemption from civil and criminal liability during this period, even though the tenements are not made fireproof and sanitation provided.

Their plea for government help in the drive for adequate housing is buttressed by a survey of 1092 families as a cross-section of the plight of the 2,000,000 persons who live in the city's slums. It sets forth a picture of vermin-infested houses, windowless bedrooms, outside toilets, refractory plumbing, together with a landlord policy toward the new housing code of evicting tenants and abandoning buildings rather than shoulder repair costs, or of making repairs and raising rents.

Of the families studied 74 per cent live in 786 old-law tenements and in 519 of these no attempt had been made to comply with the dwelling law. Rent increases following on repairs in the other 267 ranged from $14 to $20 a month, raising slum rentals from a $15 minimum to $29, the report shows. Also it charges that 61 landlords increased rents without making any repairs.

"The mothers of the league expect the municipal, state and federal authorities to recognize their needs," the report continues, "and enact remedial legislation, grant subsidies, loans and tax exemptions to whatever extent is required to create decently safe, clean and sanitary homes in which all mothers can rear healthy, happy children.

"This is the time to recognize that more important than the sanctity of property is the sanctity of homes."

Slum Loans Urged in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—President Roosevelt, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York State, and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City, are urged by the City Affairs Committee here to use their influence to bring about favorable action on the Wagner-Steagall Act, now pending in committee in the Senate and House of Representatives, in a letter made public here today. The bill would appropriate $1,000,000,000 of federal money for loans for a four-year program of slum clearance and low-rent housing construction, and already has the backing of housing officials representing 20 of the largest cities in the country, while it has met with strong opposition from advocates of reduced governmental spending.

In a letter to the President, the committee holds that the need for national economy is not so vital as the passage of this law, since, it declares, its enactment would have "tremendous social and economic value." While the bill would entail enormous monetary expense to the nation, the cost arising out of crime and health conditions in the existing slum areas and as the result of bad housing "are vastly in excess" of those involved in the program imposed by the Wagner-Steagall bill, it adds.

"The housing emergency which has been developing during recent years is nation-wide and cannot be adequately solved by the local communities," the committee says. "If an adequate solution is to be reached, there must be national legislation to supplement local action. It is such national co-operation that the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill represents."

The committee says there are more than 500,000 families consisting of approximately 1,750,000 persons now living in slum areas in New York City and that these slum areas "provide an infant mortality rate double the city's average." It stresses also that "there has been shown a striking correlation between bad housing and crime."

Veto on Dog Racing Urged in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—An appeal to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman that he veto the bill passed during the closing days of the 1937 Legislature to legalize dog racing in New York State was placed on the Governor's desk by the Merchants' Association, one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the United States. The association acted after a report by its bureau of research said that dog racing in other states had interfered with many legitimate lines of business.

The association told the Governor that while the bill ostensibly forbids gambling on any dog race, it opens the way for gambling, since it provides no prohibition against the sale of options to purchase a dog and was worded to prevent any penal action against any person gambling on a dog race.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

Residence, 20 Rooms, Scarboro Beach, Maine—47½ Acres, Ocean Frontage, Garage, Garden, Farmhouse Barn, Silo, Registered Jerseys, Woods, Cultivated Farm Lands, Outbuildings. Marion Jordan, Scarboro, Me.

SALESMEN WANTED

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave. Dept. CS. New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free style books. CARDINAL, Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG, single man, college speech and radio instructor, writing and advertising experience, intelligent, humorous, wants summer work—anything. Address H. I., 610 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services: $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

EMPIRE Lyre Sewing Table, original Hitchcock Chair; private parties only. MRS. C. POOR, 19 Blake St., Wollaston, Mass. Gra. 1475.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—8 large rooms; an opportunity for home and income; references required. Apply 78 Westland Ave. or Ken. 8335.

BOSTON, Back Bay—1 room, free gas and refrigeration, $35; beautiful view, restricted house. Apply 78 Westland Ave. or Ken. 8335.

BOSTON—Spacious, 4-room suite, fine view; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; much reduced rent to Sept.; renewal optional. Laf. 4306, days.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel

Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. Kirkland 4726.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—For rent during summer months, cool, attractively furnished apt., 2 rooms, dinette, kitchenette, bath, grand piano. Com. 0054.

N. Y. C., 535 W. 110th St.—Sublet attractive 3-room apartment; summer; convenient transportation; $75 a month. Cathedral 8-3708.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—4 modern rooms, completely furnished; 2 bedrooms, reception hall, living room, fireplace; dinette-kitchenette, Frigidaire; garage; quiet neighborhood. Long. 1383.

N. Y. C., 150 East 49th St. (5-B)—Sublet, short or long lease; charmingly furnished; cool, four rooms. Tel. Plaza 3-8870.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 51 E. 51st St.—Entire floor, newly decorated, living room, bedroom, 20'x20', fireplaces, breakfast room, kitchen, bath.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

OPPORTUNITY for one or two children in country home near Jones Beach; attractive sports available; excellent bathing; good school near and careful supervision. PAULINE JENKINS, Seaford, L. I., N. Y. Tel. WAntagh 1115.

BOATS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Seventy-three foot twin screw motor yacht, condition perfect; can be inspected in our yard. J. M. DENSMORE CO., INC., 94 Densmore St., Atlantic, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR SALE—Crystal Beach, Ont., nr. Buffalo; furn. summer cottage, 2 large screened porches, gas, elec., running water, garage, double lot. Art Keely, Crystal Beach, or W. A. Morgan, 156 No. Pine Ave., Albany, N. Y.

"IT'S CRYSTAL SPRINGS AGAIN for us this summer," is the early word from former patrons. Reasons stated: "The bungalows are so convenient for easy housekeeping and their setting amid majestic pines on the cool shore of a mountain lake is so beautiful and friendly; the atmosphere is so wholesome, harmonious and restful; the patronage is selective and so congenial; the bathing in crystal-clear water so invigorating; where one can live and love the living." Tennis and other recreations. For folder write

A. V. DIMOCK
Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills, I. W., New Hampshire

THREE OAKS, Camp Cottage on Lake Ossipee, N. H., for sale or rent; equipped for housekeeping. J. E. MASON, Center Ossipee, N. H.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 473 West 180th St., New York City Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built

W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6860

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.

IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

BEACH LAKE, PA.—West Shore House offers opportunity for quiet and restful vacation; modern improvements; near church, swimming. MRS. H. F. BUDD, Telephone Beach Lake 902J-R-3.

FARM home for vacationists, beautiful location near lake, opportunities for swimming, hiking, horseback riding; modern conveniences; rates per week $12.50 double, $15.00 single. MR. and MRS. J. P. HUTTON, Proprietors, R. F. D. 1, Croton, Vermont.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (113th); trained nurses, also practical, governesses, infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive elimination of termites and household vermin. LO. 5-6600. 500 5 Av., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FIVE Sarouk rugs, 3x5, 6x9 custom built tan davenport, loose down cushions, Queen Anne feet; mahogany drum table, brass feet. 145 Cornell Avenue, Audubon, N. J.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

2-PIECE living room suite, like new, $85; Gov. Winthrop solid mahogany secretary and chair, $50. Newton North 0030-M (Mass.)

FURRIERS

FURS repaired, remodeled, cold storage. Call and delivery service. L. & S. Furs, est. 1911. 47 Main St., Marlboro, Mass. Tel. 1744.

FUR STORAGE

2% COLD Fur Storage. Glazing free, repairing, remodeling, relining. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont St. LIBerty 2724.

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing, remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City, 4th Floor. LOngacre 5-4047

HAIRDRESSERS

To Complete Your Charm

Restore the youth to your hair—try our famous Aromo oil shampoo. Have your hair styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.

ROMAN 563 BOYLSTON STREET Boston, Mass., Copley Sq.

HELP WANTED

GARDENER — Handy man and wife as laundress and dish-washer; country home; permanent. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—An assistant janitor for church in city. Christian Scientist preferable. Write Box F-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT, intelligent, considerate middle-aged working housekeeper, excellent health, who enjoys good home, as member of small Massachusetts family to do plain cooking, light cleaning, mending, reading aloud; moderate wage; state experience, references; driver's license required. Write Box J-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

A GOOD position for an experienced operator in all branches of beauty culture. Box K-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Woman to take full charge of motherless home; father, 2 children, 7 years and 20 months; good home but small salary; write giving full particulars and phone number. J. FRITZ, 87-18 132nd St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-eight.

NEWTON, MASS.—Attractively furnished room with meals, in quiet, private home; semi-private bath, oil heat, screened porch, lovely trees, pleasant surroundings; will give care if needed. MRS. LENA A. WHITE, Newton North 2256 or G-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

QUIET rooms for rest and study loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155

Sunny Hours

A Home Meeting the Individual Need
Established 1932—ALBERTA C. FIELDER
Tel. Verona 8-5547 VERONA, N. J.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOME OR GUEST HOUSE

GOOD BUY, Pemberton, Hull, Mass.—Ocean front, modern summer or year-round residence; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 3 sun parlors; consider letting, responsible adults. OWNER, 17 Garrison Road, Brookline, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER will share cozy office afternoons. Apply 705, 33 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C. MRS. THOMPSON

OFFICE SPACE

N. Y. C.—Quiet, attractive, partitioned office to share; exceptionally high class building; moderate rental; stenographer, 342 Madison Ave., Room 729.

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PAINTING - DECORATING
Anywhere Westchester County
FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY
A. SCHUPPAN
Tel. Scarsdale 5412 New York

PAYING GUESTS

NAHANT, MASS.—Two bedrooms and study, private bath; exclusive neighborhood, ocean view; 20-minute drive to Boston. 40 Spring Road. Tel. Nahant 158-J

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Outdoor Dining and Sleeping Porches.
Bathing—Tennis.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 10

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. New York City Algonquin 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

BAY RIDGE BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Beautiful new two-family brick house and garage; all modern improvements; ideal location; open for inspection. Apts. to rent.
DURANTE REALTY
6914 Fourth Avenue SHore Road 5-6700

Homes and Cottages For Rent and Sale
71 Lincoln St., Tel. 0787 **G. A. Cole**
Hingham, Mass. Summer Homes

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Cottage, delightful location overlooking harbor; fine grounds; 5 chambers; $1000 season; old historic house, $700, charming; others $500; camps $300. CHARLES H. ROBINSON, Real Estate, 157 Pleasant St. Tel. 2129-W

N. J.—For sale, attractive home, lake front, three acres, shade trees, baths, electricity, oil heat, fireplaces. REEVES, Browns Mills, N. J.

REDDING, CONN.—Old colonial homes with brooks or springs $9000 to $70,000; summer rentals $70 month up. T. L. McCREADY JR.

REDDING, CONN.—12 acres woodland with brook $1500; unfinished house, 4½ acres meadow, $2800; 5-acre chicken farm on brook and river $3500. T. L. McCREADY JR.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful large airy room, 3rd floor, 4 windows; small room, 2nd floor; piazza, lawns, shade trees; best home cooking; reasonable rates for summer. Long 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON The Ikley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanent. COLBYS.

BOSTON 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large room, street floor, sunny, hot and cold water; permanent or transient. Tel. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave., Suite 9—Large, airy, homelike rooms, elevator, transient or permanent. Telephone Com. 7590.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive, airy rooms for permanent guests or tourists; one with kitchenette; parking. LON. 8775.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush — Large room in beautiful private home; 20 minutes to New York. Tel. BUC. 2-8519.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Square—Attractive room in private family; convenient; meals optional. Tro. 0918.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable front, suitable two, three; also single; $3 up; if seen, appreciated. Rice, 145 W. 84th St. (Apt. 5E), N. Y. C.

HOLLIS, N. Y.—Pleasant room in private home; single, double, light housekeeping if desired. Vigilant 4-3730. E. L. MENSCHING, 185-01 Galway Ave.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Real home atmosphere—beautiful sunny rooms, private bath, large porches, garage; breakfast optional—Koessle, 136 Rich Ave.,

NEW YORK CITY West 103rd Street—Immaculate room in spacious apartment; express subway. Academy 2-8563.

N. Y. C., 222 E. 71st St. (Apt. 6C)—Attractive single room, light, pleasant outlook, private bath. RHinelander 4-8323.

N. Y. C., 529 W. 111th St. (Apt. 24)—Clean, quiet, single; $5; telephone elevator; business people preferred. LEIGH.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242 i M. NELSON

N. Y. C., 83rd St., West—Bright attractive room, adjoining tri-private bath, exceptionally clean surroundings; $6.00 weekly. TR. 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 70th (290S B'way) (54)—Exceptional breezy corner, single double, cross ventilation; elevator; temp. perm.; $5-$8. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 511 W. 112th St. — Desirable top floor studio, opposite church; refined; privileges. CA. 8-7938 (Apt. 22).

N. Y. C.—Nicely furnished cool room with kitchen, facing Drive; also large room, semi-bath. Tel. UN. 4-6547

N. Y. C.—Large, light, quiet, single-double; use kitchen, piano; $8.00; unusual. 117 W. 79th Street (6-E).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, English, desires position; excellent references; 15 yrs. exp. with all makes of cars. Long. 7637, Brookline, Mass.

MAN, 33, college graduate, 11 years' diversified accounting and office experience, desires opening with future and responsibility; available May 15, June 1. Write Box B-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SALES EXECUTIVE Young man with comprehensive sales experience desires to connect with concern where ability, honesty, integrity and willingness to serve will be appreciated; available June 1st. M-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CONSCIENTIOUS young woman, nice personality and appearance; sales experience, interested office position; slight knowledge switchboard. GOESLING, Newtown 9-8355, L.I., N.Y.

NURSERY-Governess. English-American, capable, experienced; children 3 years and up. Write Box W-13, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N.Y.C.

SECRETARY, dependable, capable, bookkeeper-stenographer, diversified experience, college, excellent references. Write Box N-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

MUHLENBERG HALL

Woodstock, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley. On direct road to Skyline Drive; delightful restful place for tourist or vacationist; comfortable modern rooms, specializing in southern home cooking. MRS. C. E. WALTON

VACATION IN MAINE?—On Lake Cobbosseecontee; comfort, quiet, rest; Modern conveniences, home cooked food; nearby golf and dancing; $20 weekly. For information and reservations address Mrs Ella Taylor, Winthrop, Maine

SUMMER HOMES WANTED

WISH to rent owner's small comfortable home in Westchester or lower Connecticut for July and perhaps August. Write Box M-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

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ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE SPOFFORD, N. H.—Modern 16-room house, large veranda, beautiful trees, garage, golf, bathing, riding; sacrifice rental $800. Apply ARTHUR POST, Spofford, or Butterfield 8-1226, N. Y.; photographs and further details on request.

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Children's Corner

Miss Belinda's Neighbors

Miss Belinda had moved in to her new little home the day before, and now she was hanging out her washing. It was a windy day, and the sheets went swish-swish-spank! as soon as they were hung on the line.

There were three pairs of eyes watching Miss Belinda. The eyes belonged to Jeremy Muggins and Joseph Muggins and James Muggins. They were triplets, and they all looked just alike with their curly red hair and their bright blue eyes and the freckles on their noses. They were standing at the edge of their own yard, right where it stopped being their yard and became Miss Belinda's yard.

When the sheets on the line began to go swish-swish-spank! the three little Mugginses laughed out loud.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They Began to Play "Tag"

"What a funny noise!" said James.

Miss Belinda looked over her clothesline at her three neighbors. Then she dropped a pillowcase right on the ground. Jeremy Muggins ran over quickly and picked it up for her.

"Thank you," said Miss Belinda. "But I wish you three children wouldn't stand there watching me like that. I declare, it makes me dizzy to see you all three looking just alike!"

"Oh, I'm sorry, Miss Belinda," said Jeremy. "We won't watch you any more. Mother doesn't like us to bother any of the neighbors. We didn't know it would bother you to have us watch you."

"Well, it does," said Miss Belinda, and she hung the pillowcase on the line. It went swish, swish, spank! like the sheets.

So the three little Mugginses began to play tag in their own back yard. They were having a very good time when all of a sudden Miss Belinda cried, "Help, help! Oh dear, oh dear!"

Across the yard ran Jeremy and Joseph and James. There was Miss Belinda holding up an end of the clothes line, and the clothes were all dragging on the grass.

"Did it break?" said James.

"Yes, it broke!" wailed Miss Belinda, "right in the middle. Oh, could you children hold the line up while I tie it together again?"

"Of course we could," said Jeremy.

"There's a little piece of rope hanging on your porch railing," said Joseph.

"Why, so there is," said Miss Belinda. "That will do to tie it with."

"This is clean grass," said James. "The clothes didn't get dirty."

"Well," said Miss Belinda, "I can be thankful for that, anyway. Now let's see if I can tie these ends together."

Jeremy held the line up near one end, while Joseph held it up near the other end. In the middle, James helped Miss Belinda keep the broken ends together while she tied them with the good stout piece of rope.

"Isn't it nice there are three of us to help you?" said Joseph. "Just one boy wouldn't have been much good."

Miss Belinda looked thoughtful but she said nothing until she finished tying the knot.

"There," she said when it was done, "I can't thank you children enough. And now that I come to think it over, I guess you may watch me whenever you like."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Clearwater, Fla., reader shares the following comment regarding certain four-footed friends:

ABCDEEFGA HCIADJF PQ RDSJHR TEF ETUDSV PTJGQ CW TSJ JHRS IXF YETSUXFA UXTIIFEDSV IH FTUX HIXFE IXTI AWEDSV XTA UHPF IH AITQ.

Factual Figuring

To the total of the two places in the alphabet of the 2 letters used as abbreviations for a well-known news-gathering agency —— add the number of letters in the family name of the British Foreign Secretary ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the largest city in the world ——; multiply by the number of Edwards who have served as Kings of Britain ——; and divide by the number of gills in a pint ——. What is the answer?

Famous Bridges of the World

Can you correctly locate these famous bridges of the world? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	London	Germany	
2	Rialto	San Francisco	
3	Geo. Washington	London	1
4	Forth	Buffalo, N.Y.	
5	Golden Gate	Colorado	
6	Dusseldorf	New York City	
7	Quebec	Venice	
8	Ambassador	Scotland	
9	Peace	Canada	
10	Royal Gorge	Detroit	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Come With Me To Mexico

12.

Monterrey Memories

There are four or five modern and reasonably priced hostelries in Monterrey. We were directed to the Gran Hotel Ancira, almost as grand as its name; but for the best room with twin beds and commodious bath we had to pay only 14 pesos ($3.89), and the third person in the party took an adjoining single room and bath at 10 pesos ($2.78). By the way, try the Regina Courts, on the right as you enter the city, if you go in for that sort of thing.

We dined at Sanborn's, in the patio tea room, one of the most charming restaurants one could hope to find, and with the gayest of gayly clad little waitresses. Mostly American dishes are served; but we ordered the peso and a half Mexican dinner, consisting of guacamole (avocado salad to you), enchiladas, tamales, chile con carne, tortillas, fried frijoles, hot chocolate, and a pineapple dessert—not bad for 42 cents!

I am much addicted to Mexican ornamental tile; so I dropped in one of the display rooms and priced some of the colorful squares (about 4 by 4). The polychrome ones were 12.50 pesos a hundred ($3.47), and the plain-colored ones were 4 pesos ($1.11)!

On a newsstand I was startled to see a familiar name. Hm-m! Could this be a little competition? So I bought a copy of El Monitor. It turned out to be a four-page sheet with about 99.44 per cent radical labor propaganda.

Since we were planning an early morning start the next day, I drove over to a fruit market to buy some oranges—Monterrey is the principal outlet for the big orange district directly to the south. I pointed to the pile of largest oranges—really as big as grapefruit—and inquired what the price would be if I picked out the best ones. The little Mexican did some mental arithmetic. Then he regretfully informed me that if I selected them he couldn't let them go for less than 30 centavos a dozen (8 of our cents)!

From Monterrey southward, one shouldn't miss many opportunities to load up with gas; so I took aboard 35 liters, for which I paid 6.48 pesos. One might as well forget all about gallons down here; but every American will try to figure out how he stands on every transaction of this sort. Now it takes 3.8 liters to make a gallon—5 liters may be reckoned as a gallon and a third. So I had acquired about 9⅛ gallons, for which I had paid $1.82—about 19½ cents a gallon.

But such gas! It rates about 57 octanes—whatever they are. The better American gases are up in the 70's. But in plain English, Mexican gas ranks along with third-grade American gas. And it won't do you any good to shop around, for all gas in Mexico is of the same general quality; and I have it straight that one company not uncommonly supplies the pumps of another. It functions satisfactorily in low-compression motors; and many cars exported to Mexico have this type of engine.

When you get back to the States you will probably do as I did, and drain out the tank and refill with some high-powered ethyl—and rejoice to hear the motor stop chattering and begin to purr.—**Daily Features Editor.**

[To Be Continued]

Montreux, a Swiss Jewel on Lake Geneva

Monitor Camera Club from Countess O'Kelly de Gallagh, Paris, France

The Dent du Midi (Altitude 10,696 Feet) Towers in the Distance. The Small White Building Jutting Into the Lake (Center Left) Is the Château of Chillon, Made Famous by Byron in His "Prisoner of Chillon"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Taking Pictures

The hostess asks the guests if they wish to have their pictures taken with a spoon. One guest, in whom the hostess has confided, leaves the room, and while he is out, someone is chosen to look into the spoon. The one outside the room is then called in; and, by noticing the sitting position or certain motions the hostess is making, which are characteristic of the person who looked into the spoon, he will tell at once whose picture was taken.

A player who thinks he has solved the mystery may be questioned secretly, and if he has guessed, he may take a turn at playing.—B. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: A newspaper item says enough rayon is now produced to make one full-length garment for every man, woman and child on earth. Whoever wants mine can have it. I'd look too silly for words with it on.

Punch: "A good worker derives a great deal of pleasure when he steps back to view the effects of his work," asserts a builder. Unless, of course, he's a steeplejack.

Cotton Ginners' Journal: The reason why we will never have a woman candidate for President of the United States is that the candidate must be over 35 years old.

Milwaukee Journal: Gyroscopes now keep great ocean greyhounds on an even keel, and maybe at long last Europe will find a stabilizer for the apple cart.

Humorist: We are told that rubber, like steel, sometimes gets tired. So that's why it stretches.

Quiet Power

There is a power as real at work in a leaf as in a thunderstorm. It is not so noisy, but the mightiest forces are often the quietest.—F. C. Hoggarth.

Quotation for Today

HUNGERING and striving after knowledge is what makes a scholar; . . . hungering and striving after noble action is what makes a hero and a man.—Orison Sweet Marden.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Decorative Accessories

A young girl who is artistically inclined, is making extra money by decorating with sealing wax such articles as dress buttons, buckles, clips, etc., to match materials. These accessories are very attractive and add an unusual touch to a garment.

In decorating the article she uses a stick of colored sealing wax, a nut pick, and an alcohol lamp (to melt the wax). The stick of wax is held over the flame and allowed to melt and drop on the article. With the pointed end of the nut pick, the drops of hot wax are quickly molded into petal shapes.—D. M., Collingswood N. J.

Daily Anecdote

Missing

A large audience, including many distinguished natural scientists, listened enthralled while Michael Faraday delivered a lecture on the nature and properties of the magnet. Finally, he brought his discourse to an end with such a novel and amazing experiment that the house rocked with applause.

The Prince of Wales, who was later to become Edward VII, arose and proposed a motion of congratulation. This was duly seconded and carried with renewed outbursts of applause.

But now came a strange silence. The audience waited to hear Faraday's reply, but the lecturer had disappeared! Where had he gone?

Only a few of his closest friends knew the answer. Faraday was not only a great scientist, but a great Christian as well, being an elder in a little Sandemanian Church. By careful management he had concluded his lecture only a few moments before the time appointed for the mid-week prayer meeting; and under cover of the applause, he had slipped away to the little meeting house.

Rules for Success

Ten rules for success: the first is —"know how." The second is—"Use what you know." The other eight rules are the same as the first two.—The Stewart-Warnerite.

In Lighter Vein

H2O

"What's the formula for water, Jones?" asked the master.

"H I J K L M N O," spelled out the scholar.

"What's that?" barked the master.

The scholar slowly repeated the letters.

"Whatever are you driving at?" said the master. "What gave you that idea?"

"You, sir," said Jones. "You said yesterday it was H to O."—Montreal Star.

Politeness First

An amateur angler who had been trying to hook something for the last six hours, was sitting gloomily at his task, when a mother and her small son came along.

"Oh!" cried the youngster, "do let me see you catch a fish!"

Addressing the angler, the mother said, severely; "Now don't you catch a fish for him until he says, 'Please'!"

Goes On Forever

Bill: "I dropped my watch in the river, and it's been running ever since."

Charlie: "What, the same watch?"

Bill: "No, the river." — Whitewright (Texas) Sun.

Well, That's Saying a Lot

"When I see what Jones accomplishes I am forced to admiration. He has great physical endurance!"

"Sure! That man has the constitution of a debutante!"

Thin But Weighty

"Wanted—an expert carver," read the advertisement. "Only those used to first-class restaurant work need apply."

To the man who asked for the job, the manager said: "Well, what are your qualifications?"

"I have only one, sir," replied the other, cheerfully. "At my last place I cut the meat so thin that when the door opened the draught blew the meat off the plates."

"You're engaged," said the manager.—Montreal Star.

Aha!

Husband: "Have you ever wondered what you would do if you had Rockefeller's income?"

Wife: "No, but I have often wondered what he would do if he had mine."—Whitewright (Texas) Sun.

Mr. Webster

Bobby: "Daddy, what's the meaning of de luxe?"

Daddy: "You pay about 50 per cent more for de looks."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Giving Notice

Question: (a) Is it necessary to include in the call of a special meeting an announcement that a bylaw will be proposed at that meeting, which bylaw change will be included in notices of the following meeting, at which action is to be taken?

(b) Our state law reads: "Bylaws may be adopted or amended, by a two-thirds vote of the qualified voters present and voting . . . after written notice embodying such bylaws or amendment has been openly given at a previous meeting and also in the notices of the meeting at which such proposed bylaws or amendment is to be acted upon." Is it permissible to put the proposed change in the notice read for a regular meeting, then several days later openly propose it at an adjourned special meeting held for another purpose, later reading the second required notice from the desk embracing the change? In other words, with the state law as above quoted, is the sequence of presentation following notice imperative?

Answer: (a) If time permits, it would be desirable to state in the call for the special meeting that an amendment to the bylaws is to be proposed. However, since no action can be taken on the proposed bylaw at that meeting, and since notice must be embodied in the call for the meeting to take action, it would seem legitimate to propose the change even though the call did not include it. If the special meeting is called solely for the purpose of proposing such an amendment, the call should so state.

(b) The statute quoted requires (1) notice to be given at *a* (not *the*) previous meeting, also (2) submission of the amendment in writing in the call for the meeting to take final action on it. These steps may not be combined in one meeting, but there seems to be no obligation that the open proposal shall precede *both* public notices. The steps taken as indicated in the question, although unusual, apparently meet the requirements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Where Were the Forty-Nine?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

A distinguished American pianist, who was to appear in the capital city, requested that a number of tickets for his concert be distributed to music students in the public grade schools. One of the tickets went to Edith, who was not the most brilliant musician in her school, but one of the most willing. She would cheerfully stay all hours to play for glee club practice and was obliging about accompanying at any time.

After the concert Edith asked her mother if she might write to the artist to tell how much she had enjoyed his playing. Her mother gave permission, but advised her not to expect a reply. Edith's note of appreciation, however, did bring an answer. It read, in part:

"I gave 50 tickets to the boys and girls of Washington. Only one of them, a girl named Edith, wrote to thank me. . . . "

Edith and her mother were happy that she had expressed the gratitude that the others doubtless felt.

Odds and Ends

What Do They Look Like?

Better business is cited as the reason that there are now 70 per cent more $10,000 bills in circulation than there were last year at this time.

For Other Purposes

During the eighteenth century the desire to make walking-sticks or canes useful as well as ornamental led to their adaptation as telescopes and pedometers.

By Example

Young graduates of agricultural colleges in India are being given farm land so they may spread their knowledge by example among India's farmers.

Over 225 Miles

An Italian car exhibited at a London automobile show had a gasoline tank with a capacity of 4¾ gallons. However, it was capable of delivering 50 miles to the gallon.

Wood Pulp

Four per cent of the wood cut yearly in North America is used in making paper.

Beauty Hints

To assist Mother Nature where she has fallen down on her job is every woman's privilege, but it should not be obvious. The one feature a woman may make or mar is her mouth. One that droops gives the effect of peevishness or discontent. If the corners are tight, the expression is that of disapproval, if not of disagreeableness. The way in which the best aspect is obtained is to get an upward curve at the corners, and it is for this one must strive.

It is a fact that women who think kind thoughts and do good deeds are a great deal more attractive than those who think only of themselves. The face reflects the mind, and in a matter of looks one cannot afford to be disagreeable.

Sports are valuable beauty builders and you should give all the time you can spare to them.

And cultivate happiness. You can't look beautiful at a dance or anywhere else if you are not having a good time. Enjoyment lends vivacity and charm. Remember that the greatest and most lasting beauty comes from within.—*Newcastle Daily Journal.*

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Squirrels outside my window are racing madly up and down the branches chattering to each other that spring has come to stay.

Factual Figuring: 17 (A, 1; P, 16) plus 4 (Eden), minus ½ (London), times 3, divided by 4, equals 30.

Famous Bridges of the World: London—London; Rialto—Venice; George Washington—New York City; Forth—Scotland; Golden Gate—San Francisco; Dusseldorf—Germany; Quebec—Canada; Ambassador—Detroit; Peace—Buffalo; Royal Gorge—Colorado.

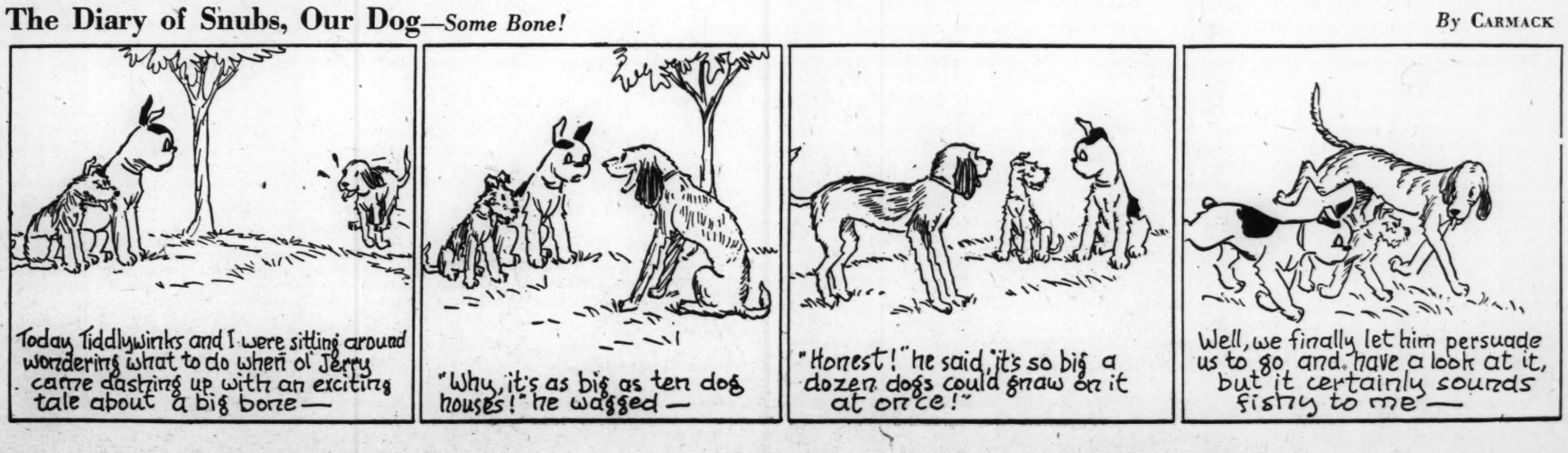
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Accounting for Taste*

By Le Pelley

SUSIE — WE JUST CAN'T HAVE THE CAT IN THE CLUBHOUSE — HE INTERFERES WITH BUSINESS —
OH, SINGAPORE WILL BE QUIET !
BESIDES — SINGAPORE IS AN AWFUL FUNNY LOOKING CAT —
MROWRR
WELL — HE'S JUST A POOR WANDERING CAT, AND I'M GOING TO TAKE CARE OF HIM !!
BESIDES.... HE WILL KEEP MICE AWAY !
YES, I KNOW — BUT I LIKE MICE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Some Bone!*

By Carmack


Today Tiddlywinks and I were sitting around wondering what to do when ol' Jerry came dashing up with an exciting tale about a big bone —
"Why, it's as big as ten dog houses!" he wagged —
"Honest!" he said, "it's so big a dozen dogs could gnaw on it at once!"
Well, we finally let him persuade us to go and have a look at it, but it certainly sounds fishy to me —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain's Imperial Conference

QUESTIONS vitally affecting not only the world policy of the United Kingdom itself but also that of that conglomeration of individually differing nations which together make up what is known as the British Empire, are under discussion at the Imperial Conference which met in London today. The answers the conference finds for these questions will, at least indirectly, affect economic and political developments the world over.

These problems, though catalogued under several headings in the official program of this gathering, have one feature in common. They all concern the question of how five closely allied nations—among them governing a quarter of the entire human race—can arrange to co-operate effectually with one another.

The Imperial Conference is to sit for three or four weeks and its discussions are to range over the whole field of defense, foreign policy, and inter-Empire relations generally, including trade.

In the last World War the mutual cooperation of these peoples was complete. In 1914 the British Empire formed a single entity. Nominally, if not in ultimate reality, its component nations were all ruled in the last resort by the Parliament at Westminster. The action that precipitated the entire confederation into hostilities was that of the home Government alone. But by the Statute of Westminster passed by the British Parliament on Dec. 11, 1931, each Dominion has become an autonomous nation of equal status with Britain.

It follows that today, although still closely related to one another, each people pursues a course in world affairs determined entirely by itself. All are anxious to hold together, but it has become clear that this is possible only if Britain, which owing to its geographical position is much more closely involved in the affairs of Europe than any of the four Dominions, avoids entangling itself in quarrels in which it is unable to carry with it public opinion elsewhere in the Empire.

This means a compelling influence for detachment in Britain's foreign policy. It means, besides, need for frequent and authoritative conferences such as the present one to maintain unity of effort all round. It means also that while Britain's own responsibilities for the defense of the entire Empire are in no way diminished, those of the other nations comprising this great confederation have to be so co-ordinated as to play each its part effectually in defending the whole from aggression.

The Imperial Conference is thus a parliament whose object is to consolidate the most far-flung democratic power in the world.

The conference's success in consolidating world peace and economic recovery will of course depend on whether the trade policies it evolves emphasize exclusiveness or inclusiveness—a strictly Empire outlook or a truly world outlook. And the United States will watch hopefully for signs that British opinion is appreciative of the importance of working from an ever broadening outlook.

Playing With Gunpowder

SO FAR stray sparks from Spain's flames have been damped by cool good sense. Early fears of a general European conflagration have faded as one "incident" after another has been smoothed over. It is unlikely that the latest flare-up, involving the British destroyer Hunter, will cause serious trouble, even should Valencia reports that the vessel was struck by a torpedo from a German submarine (presumably in rebel hands) prove true.

The possibility that the ship hit a mine and the improbability that there was intentional attack will give the British Government good grounds for restrained investigation and protest. The incident is likely to pass as have several others involving British ships and at least one in which an American ship was fired on. The world is much less ready to start a fight than when "Remember the Maine" swept America into war or when the ultimatum after Sarajevo pushed Europe over the brink of catastrophe.

Yet the success so far in stamping out Spanish sparks before they could light an international conflict should not lead to any complacency. Several escapes have been extremely fortunate. The international civil war within Spain reflects all too closely an international conflict of ideologies and ambitions on the outside.

Measures to insulate the world from Spain's fire are not either so enthusiastic or so efficient as to warrant much feeling of safety. And much more active measures are needed to remove the smoldering and constantly-fanned coals of hatred in Europe as a whole. Such action would make Spain less dangerous to Europe and Europe less dangerous to Spain.

An Unemployment Census?

CONTINUING congressional debate on appropriations for relief of America's unemployed makes all the more strange the fact that the United States does not know exactly how many unemployed it has to provide for.

Figures by the National Industrial Conference Board and the American Federation of Labor differ from each other by nearly 2,000,000, the one estimating 7,553,000, the other 9,429,000. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics attempts to count only the employed, not the unemployed. The 6,000,000 registered for work in the United States Employment Service offices include the 2,000,000 persons on relief, but they include possibly 500,000 who are merely seeking better jobs than they have and omit large numbers of unemployed seeking jobs on their own.

In this situation the demand for an unemployment census has behind it the force of the argument that the nation should know the magnitude of the problem with which it is grappling.

President Roosevelt has refused all pleas for such a count on the grounds that (a) it is impossible to determine satisfactorily in all cases whether a person is employed or not, (b) that a census, costing some $15,000,000, would be only a waste of money, and (c) that within a short time, possibly even before the results could be tabulated, the figures would be out of date and valueless.

Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA administrator, believes a count could be obtained for much less money by a type of enforced self-registration akin to that used in the draft for the World War. He also suspects that the reluctance of the Administration is due to a fear that the enumeration would disclose an inordinate number of aliens, some illegally resident in America, on the relief rolls, particularly in metropolitan centers.

However, it is to be remembered that the United States did take an unemployment census in connection with the regular census of 1930 and that even the detailed tabulations from it have not removed the basis for divergences such as those which yet exist between the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Conference Board.

These arise from questions of interpretation, which are legion. For example, how is one to say always whether a man is on vacation or is seasonally unemployed? Whether a man is employed who does a few casual and uncertain odd jobs that meet a fraction of the family grocery bill? Or whether an agricultural laborer is "employed" when he is working on his own truck patch instead of for the farmer who hires him six months of the year?

Analysis would suggest that the only kind of an unemployment count that would have lasting value would be one which could be continually renewed and kept up to date. When unemployment compensation laws get into effect in all or practically all the states, the federal employment service in co-operation with the Social Security Board will have such a count, for all persons receiving unemployment benefits will have to go to the public employment offices for them and so be registered for work. Maybe this is what the President is waiting for.

Boys' Clubs vs. Crime

"THE way to stop crime is to stop the manufacture of criminals," said former President Hoover, chairman of the board of directors of the Boys' Clubs of America, speaking before the annual convention of that organization in New York City this week.

For several years emphasis has been laid on the need for prison reform. Progressive prison administrators have worked wonders in improving conditions in the prisons under their direction. The morale of both prisoners and officials in these institutions has been improved and truly humane methods have been inaugurated where cruel and inhuman systems previously flourished.

Yet the prison population continues to grow. Attempts to restore normal behavior in men confined under the abnormal conditions of prison life appear to have failed in most cases. Genuine rehabilitation of offenders is all too rare.

It was this realization that caused Sanford Bates early this year to resign his post as Director of Federal Prisons to become director of the Boys' Clubs of America. Speaking on the same program with Mr. Hoover, Mr. Bates declared that the national consciousness must be aroused to realize that punitive methods are not enough and that our model prisons and reform schools are failing to achieve their purpose.

After nineteen years as a prison administrator, Mr. Bates has come to the conclusion that the greatest strides in crime prevention can be made by working with the boys of America, particularly the underprivileged in large cities, and directing them into the path of good citizenship.

There are today in the United States approximately 290 Boys' Clubs in 153 cities helping more than 255,000 youths to secure a better perspective on life. That these Boys' Clubs and other similar agencies are succeeding is easily attested. Police officials in communities where clubs are located report improved conditions and decreased delinquencies. Department of Justice figures for the first part of 1936 indicate that the largest criminal class is moving up from the 18-to-20-year range to about 22 years.

These indications of progress and the able leadership of such men as Mr. Hoover and Mr. Bates should give splendid impetus to the Boys' Club movement in America.

The I. L. O. Revolution

Book News of the Day

WHILE the League of Nations is taking a "breather," its labor wing—the International Labor Office—is making rapid, though unregarded strides, neglected by most of the world's publicists. For more than eighteen years this world industrial parliament has slowly been raising labor standards everywhere, while the League and the World Court have monopolized most of the international limelight. Last year, America joined, finding comfort no doubt from fellowship with some sixty other governments all grappling with industrial problems and the care of their workers.

Times and men have certainly changed. In I. L. O.: THE UNREGARDED REVOLUTION (London: Dent. 2s. 6d.) Miss Kathleen Gibberd recalls how eighteen years ago the American Senate declared that if ever the American States changed their minds about the League, they should at least keep clear of its labor organization. Yet it was also during this difficult initial period that Franklin D. Roosevelt himself—he was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy—came to the rescue of the first I. L. O. conference by finding it rooms in the new Navy Building at Washington.

Miss Gibberd is obviously a stanch friend of the I. L. O. Yet her breezy account of its revolutionary work on the international plane somehow manages to avoid the over-simplifications of the propaganda pamphlets of some peace organizations or the elaborate and usually tedious semi-official "catalogues" of the I. L. O.'s apparently innumerable and surprisingly far-flung activities. At the same time, she is not free from occasional exaggerations—born, perhaps, of a passionate desire to do right by every under-dog, wherever he may be—as when she asserts, without disclosing her "expert authority," that on certain British ships "lascars die like flies."

Again, it is doubtful if her description of mui tsai as "indistinguishable from slavery" would be acceptable to the majority of the members of the Royal Commission that recently studied this problem in Hong Kong.

Often, also, her otherwise excellent presentation suffers from a habit of imparting information piecemeal, and delegations to the Labor Conferences do not draw lots for their tables "so that there is no first or last," since they sit in strict French alphabetical order.

Here and there, too, are recurring phrases which unfortunately bear the mark of slip-shoddiness, as when Albert Thomas is described as "having risen to . . . a Socialist." But these are minor blemishes in an otherwise lively and thoroughly up-to-date introduction to a great subject, which has the added merit of being enriched throughout by personal anecdotes about some of the principal actors in Geneva and other capitals that could obviously only have been acquired from the actors themselves. A useful index, as well as the full text of the I. L. O. Constitution and a tabulated summary of all its conventions, complete a remarkable half-a-crown's worth. The publishers should certainly be encouraged to release an American edition.

P. S.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Farm Question Goes to Town"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to add my loud amen to the article, "The Farm Question Goes to Town," by Nathaniel R. White, in a recent Monitor.

This article shows that Mr. White understands the so-called farm problem as few writers on the subject do and he has put into words just what the average farmer would say. Every word of this article is sound fact, and the writer puts his finger directly on the nucleus of the problem when he says, "Suffering and injustice arise from prices for farm products which are kept low by monopolies. If a government could get at this, the average farmer would be out of most holes, even imaginary ones."

If the farmer could be assured a fair price for his products, all other so-called farm problems would gradually vanish. He is required to pay so much more for what he buys, in proportion to what he receives for what he sells, that he is kept stripped. He buys on a seller's-made price, and sells on a buyer's-made price, and quite often he must sell at less than cost of production. The Government, it would seem, sidesteps the cause and tries to remedy the effect.

The farm tenant problem among the better class of farmers arises from farmers losing their farms because they cannot pay expenses and make a living. It is not due to bad years or bad management; it is bad prices. There would be no need to make feed and seed loans, or to rehabilitate or even to help tenant farmers, if they could get a square deal on the market.

Crop control is impractical because the weather cannot be controlled, and if a small farmer is to prosper he must produce more, not less, at a fair profit. It is not sound for a 40- to 80-acre farmer to cut production. He produces too little to make a decent living as it is.

If the Brookings Institution's suggestion for high production at low cost were adopted by industry and business, the farm problem would be solved. It would put abundance in reach of all.

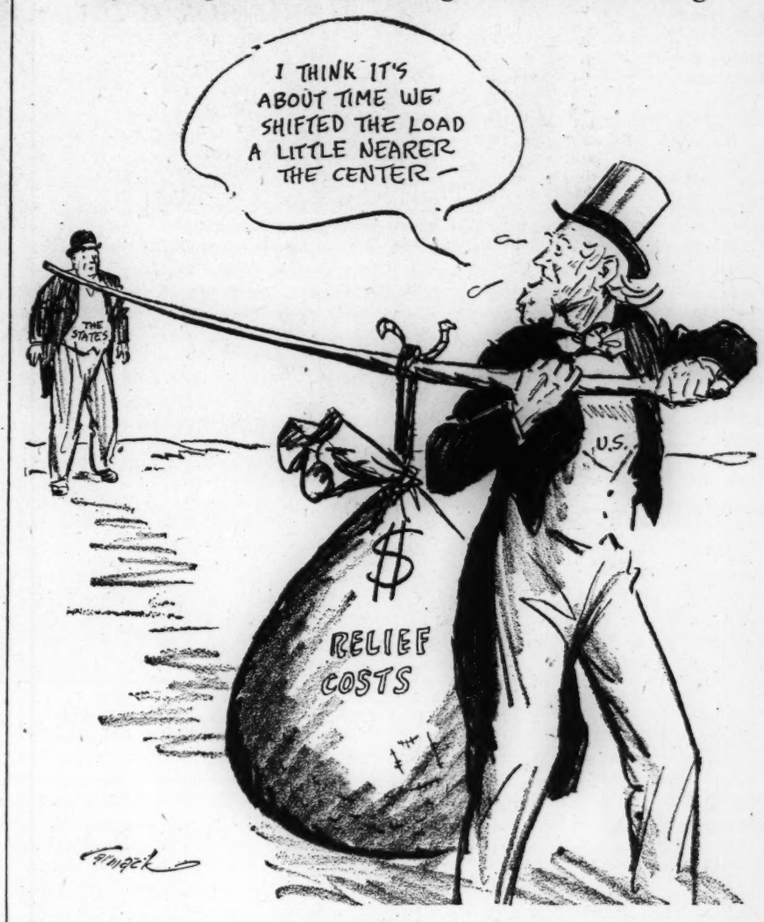
I am a farm operator of thirty years' experience. It sometimes seems that government activities for farmers are of little real benefit to farmers, but are designed to make jobs for a growing army of agriculturists who may have some technical training that a lot of farmers do not have, but in too many cases are not practical men and could not get to first base managing a farm.

To quote your correspondent again, "Good retailers charge high prices for produce, but the money in many instances does not reach the farm. This is the farm problem, and it is not on the farm."

R. S. H.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.

Something Besides the Budget Needs Balancing



In Search of Cambridge

I DECIDED, for some reason which I cannot distinctly remember, to go and have a look at Cambridge University. It struck me as a good idea to take a Cambridge man with me.

We set out from London by way of Woodford and Epping. This road runs through a countryside as little famous either in history or for scenery as any fifty miles of highway in the United Kingdom. In no sense can it be termed a highway itself. It passes along the ridges of no lofty hills. The Great North Road and the Great West Road leap forward from London toward their distant objective of York or Land's End with the plunging directness of an arrow just released from the stretched bowstring.

They are not a bit like the road that goes to Cambridge by way of Woodford and Epping. There is nothing blatant or self-assertive about that. It does not rush toward its goal by the shortest possible route as though it despised the country through which it passes. On the contrary, indeed. It twists and winds, it wriggles and squirms. It fetches a wide loop round Farmer Giles's field of barley, and then goes in a great semi-circle round Farmer Hodge's field of wheat. There is, of course, a sound reason for the meandering nature of this Essex Road. The Essex workman, it is said, always insists on working with his back to the sun.

On second thought, I do not know that this little Cambridge road is really quite as dull and unremarkable as I have suggested. Before it has gone half a dozen miles, for instance, it has dived right into the heart of Epping Forest, which, in the time of Henry III, when it was called the Forest of Waltham, covered a million acres. Even now its hornbeams and its oaks stretch for 7000 acres, and they still surround in leafy splendor the tiny church at High Beach which is one of the claimants for the distinction of having inspired Tennyson to write the famous lines, beginning, "Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky."

Nor is Audley End by any means to be passed without notice. Its green pinnacles flash in the bright sunshine. It is near to Saffron Walden, which, only two centuries ago, was surrounded by fields of saffron crocus, and it is one of the finest country houses in the land. Moreover, in one respect it is unique. The owner of Audley End, whoever he may be—it is now Lord Braybrooke, whose ancestor edited Pepys—has the privilege of appointing the Master of Magdalene College. Magdalene College, as all the world knows, is in Cambridge. The very town, in fact, that I was visiting.

We entered by the Trumpington road, a fine wide thoroughfare bordered with trees. Presently we passed a great chapel, with many noble turrets, a superb building.

"That, I suppose," I said, "is Cambridge University?"

"Let us go in," replied my companion.

We left the hurried bustle of the street, and went under an archway that led onto a broad cool lawn, surrounded with smooth classic buildings on every side but one, where rose the Gothic majesty of the great chapel. In the distance, beyond the farthest stretch of lawn, was the silver ribbon of the river.

"So this," I said, "is the University."

"Not quite," was the answer. "This is King's College, in the University of Cambridge."

A few minutes later we stood in the middle of the greatest courtyard I had ever seen. On all sides noble buildings edged us in. Near by a fountain flashed and sparkled. "This," I said, "must be the university."

"No. This is Trinity College, also in the University of Cambridge."

We walked toward the river. Fresh green lawns ran down to its banks, and we crossed over to the other side by a little bridge. In front of us rose the massive red brick bulk, dominated by a huge tower, of the greatest building we had yet seen.

"Here, at last," I said, "is the university."

But I was wrong. This was the library of the university. We went inside. In the wings, in the main body of the building, under the earth, I was given to understand, there were books. And books. And then more books. Thousands. Hundreds of thousands. Over a million.

"Think of a title," said my companion. "'Legge's 'English Coronation Records,'" I replied immediately.

"Very well, let's find it."

We went through glass doors into a wide corridor, and got out a catalogue. Mysterious figures in this told us to consult a titled chart in the center of the room, which in turn dispatched us by means of an automatic lift to a distant part of the building. There, in the exact position the chart had indicated, was Mr. Legge's work. Without speaking a word to anyone, out of a million other books, we had found it in the space of ten minutes. It was marvelous. Like finding a needle in a haystack.

But, after all, that was not what I had come to do. As we left the building I remarked, "Where is Cambridge University? I begin to believe that it doesn't exist. Or else it must be like the secret city of Lhasa, a mystery, hidden from the gaze of vulgar men."

"Have you heard the story," said my companion suddenly, "of the American who landed at Southampton and asked to be directed to the Church of England?"

"No."

"Think it over," he said. And that was all I could get out of him.

HAROLD HOBSON

Mirror of World Opinion

Not a Vanishing Race

FAR from being a vanishing race, the American Indians are increasing faster than any other group in the United States. This startling fact which controverts popular belief, is made public by the Indian office and seems to point to an Indian renaissance. The people from whom the white men took the country may yet have a big share in it.

Today there are 334,300 Indians. In 1920 there were 244,437. This is an increase of nearly 90,000 in sixteen years. Births among the tribes now exceed deaths by 3500 yearly. At that rate it will not be many years before the Indians are again as numerous as they were in 1492 when, James Mooney of the Smithsonian Institution estimates, there were 846,000 on what is now the continental United States. It was with reason that the aborigines were called a vanishing race in past years. In 1789 when the Constitution was adopted the young Federal Government calculated that there were only 76,000 red men between the Atlantic and the Mississippi.

For many years the Government's policy toward the Indians was one of neglect. This has improved lately, especially under John Collier, Indian Commissioner. As an example, of the 5436 regular classified positions in the Indian service, 2037 are now filled by Indians. They have shown their capacity to become self-reliant citizens when given the opportunity. A great step in this direction was taken under the Wheeler-Howland Act, passed in June, 1934, which stopped the alienation of land from the tribes, stabilized tribal organization, permitted tribes to incorporate as business organizations and greatly extended education. The vast majority of the tribes voted to adopt these reforms.

Some tribes will accept government aid only as a last resort. Others have established their own schools and community projects. Many of them have played a great part in government conservation work. Despite the improvements, however, the Indians' economic level is still the lowest in the nation. As it improves the Indian will come more and more to share the land over which his ancestors once held undisputed sway.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.*

The Wide Horizon

Anathema of Apathy

By Trevor Ross

SYDNEY

THERE probably never has been such apathy in the Australian electorate as there is today. The reason for this may be that no great issue has stirred the nation since feeling ran high over the conscription referendum during the war.

A democracy can blame only itself if it allows power to be taken out of its hands. The Australian electorate can now wield as much power as ever it did—if it cares; the undeniable fact, however, is that it is becoming less vocal and more inclined to leave things to the professional politician.

From this is arising the contempt of the politician for the electorate. Australia is not alone in this; there has been ample proof of it in countries where this contempt has blossomed into the assumption of undisguised authority.

The average elector was startled recently to be told by W. Macmahon Ball, senior lecturer in political philosophy at Melbourne University, that the unmistakable social trend in Australia was toward a type of Fascist dictatorship.

It cannot be gainsaid that the dictatorship of the politician is arising, slowly but perceptibly, and for no other reason than that the elector is taking democracy for granted. "Nothing," he argues, "can destroy my power. Do I not control the ballot box, and does not the ballot box control Parliament?"

True, the ballot box can control Parliament, but by his apathy, and because he is too indifferent to grasp the implications of proposed legislation, the elector is handing the politician more and more authority. The danger is all the greater because federal and state parliaments are constantly framing legislation so that its administration is becoming a thing apart from the purview of the ballot box.

For all this the elector is entirely to blame. The trend in Australia is seen by R. B. Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada, who makes an earnest appeal to the Australian elector to take more interest in what is going on round him. The greatest need of the moment, he says, is the education of the elector.

Politically, he implies, after a study of Australian conditions, the great democracies are becoming topheavy. Power is being given away by the people because they do not understand sufficiently what they are doing; and they do not understand because they are ceasing to bother.

Great issues face Australia today even more squarely than they did twenty years ago. One of the most vital is the encompassing of the Commonwealth by world politics. She has never been closer to Europe than she is today, yet there persists in the minds of the people the old desire for political and intellectual isolation.

There is a keener awareness among a small group within and without Parliament, of the meaning of the greater part Australia is being forced to take in Empire defense and foreign policy. Of what it is all about the national electorate neither knows nor wants to hear. So, if the people do not care, it is only natural that someone will rise above their apathy and take the reins of government in a firm hand.

Everything is being left to the politicians. Elections are being fought on trifling issues, and the inevitable outcome is that the attitude of the politician is becoming: "I know what is best for people in things that really matter."

Post-war Europe to a large extent has proved the opinion, repeated by Mr. Macmahon Ball, that the liberals and moderates of today become the Fascists of tomorrow. No nation has ever succeeded in pursuing a middle course in politics once the great mass of the people become either bewildered or reckless.

In Australia there is a real danger that the very powers vested in Parliament to preserve the liberty of the individual and the ascendancy of democracy, may be used to stifle the voice of the people and transfer to politicians the force which until now has resided in the popular will.

This ideology which says that the mass of a people is nothing but a mass to be molded, must be of prime importance to the historian if he is to interpret correctly the last quarter of a century.

The trend is for the politician to become impatient of what the people think they want, and occasionally half-heartedly say they desire. His voice is becoming more strident and taking on a new authority, while the voice of the elector is becoming more complacent.

In a crisis, or upon national issues, the tendency is more and more to forget the Constitution and override the voter. No better example of this could be found than the plan to overthrow by force John T. Lang, former Premier of New South Wales, when he incurred the displeasure of a section of the State during the depression.

Social and political leaders outside Parliament were then prepared to resort to arms and unconstitutional force to dislodge the Government. The contemplated coup was discovered in time and the so-called New Guard, which aimed at a pure dictatorship, was disbanded. If it did nothing else, this critical episode showed that democratic government, gained at great cost, must be zealously guarded.